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On the fatal effects of our fine over-ſpun policy, reſpecting the probable conduct of France, in the conteſt with our American colonies.

THE ableſt heads, and moſt profound politicians, are liable to be miſtaken when they look too forward, becauſe, when they imagine they have the object full in their eye, and nothing of any conſequence to impede their progreſs towards its attainment, it too often proves a *deceptio viſus*. On a near approach, what preſents itſelf to the eye in the form of a level ſurface, is found to be covered and interſected by vallies, moraſſes, foreſts, dangerous and impenetrable rapid rivers, unnavigable lakes, &c. ſo that great obſtacles, not foreſeen or thought of, are to be ſurmounted, or the object itſelf is to be totally relinquiſhed. I ſincerely believe this was exactly the caſe of our miniſtry at the outſet of the American war.

They were alarmed at the growing power of America, and they thought France and Spain were alarmed as well as themſelves. They imagined that neither of thoſe kingdoms would ever conſent to the raiſing up of a power in the new world, to which their ſettlements in that quarter of the globe muſt ſooner or later become ſubject. They were informed, and I believe very juſtly, that the finances of France were in a very broken, exhauſted condition; and that the courts of Verſailles and Madrid were far from being

ing ſo united as they had been for ſome years. But, unfortunately, in this whole train of ſpeculation, they forgot, that America united with Britain, would be infinitely more formidable and dangerous both in the old and new world, than either could poſſibly be if they ſhould be diſunited. France turned her attention from remote and eventful contingencies to what muſt happen as a matter of courſe, within the ſpace of a very few years. She forbore to amuſe herſelf with ideal ſchemes of future American domination, not only over that vaſt continent, but extended to Europe; and even when ſhe brought this poſſible contingency as near as ſhe could, ſhe judiciouſly concluded, that North America ſupported by Great Britain, or rather employed as an inſtrument of her ambition, muſt become ſooner formidable to the liberties of the reſt of that country, and to Europe, than alone and ſplit into a number of petty republics.

But to bring the real object ſtill nearer: Suppoſing that this country had prevailed in the conteſt with America, which muſt moſt certainly have been the caſe if France had not interfered; and ſuppoſing that we had, under this ſuperiority, preſcribed terms to our colonies; what in that caſe would be the ſituation of France and Spain? That in a very few years, from any difference ariſing between either or both of thoſe courts and that of Great Britain, they would hold every foot of land, worth contending for at leaſt, in the Weſt Indies and South America, by permiſſion only of the King of Great Britain. This was a danger almoſt preſent, and at the very door. It was no remote event that might or might not happen; it muſt happen, unleſs France and Spain acquieſced in every thing Great Britain, on every occaſion, ſhould think fit to preſcribe to them as a rule of conduct. It was ſuch a contingency in politics, as what in law is deemed to create a veſted intereſt. The particular day, week, or year, in which it was to take place, could not be determined; but that it muſt take effect at ſome future period, and that not very far diſtant, was not to be queſtioned. Here was the great point which preſented itſelf in a variety of preſſing and intereſting forms to the French cabinet. In one event the power of Great Britain would be irreſiſtible and immediate; on the other, that of America alone was not to be dreaded for a century or two, and might never give any juſt cauſe of alarm; becauſe, if ſhe had the power, the form of the ſeveral diſtinct governments, and the nature of their conſtitutions, with the frame of the general compact which was to hold them together, would always render them individually averſe to war, and collectively of courſe unwilling, as well as unable, to make conqueſts of the poſſeſſions of a powerful neighbour.—On the whole, his Majeſty's miniſters, if they were not ſecond-ſighted, looked only at objects of which, on account of the great diſtance, they could have had but a very imperfect view, while they neglected thoſe of the greateſt and moſt obvious conſequence immediately under their noſes.

ATTICUS.

Inſtructions to captains of privateers.

Extracted from the regiſtry of the high court of Admiralty.

GEORGE R.

Inſtructions for the commanders of ſuch merchant ſhips or veſſels who ſhall have letters of marque and reprifals for private men of war againſt the French King, his vaſſals and ſubjects, or others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions, by virtue of our commiſſion granted under our great ſeal of Great Britain, bearing date the fifth day of Auguſt 1778. Given at our court at St James's, the fifth day of Auguſt 1778, in the eighteenth year of our reign.

(L. S.)

Art. I. THat it ſhall be lawful for the commanders of ſhips authoriſed by letters of marque and reprifals for private men of war, to ſet upon, by force of arms, and ſubdue and take, the men of war, ſhips, and veſſels, goods, wares, and merchandiſes, of the French King, his vaſſals and ſubjects, and others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, and dominions; but ſo as that no hoſtility be committed, nor prize attacked, ſeized, or taken, within the harbours of princes and ſtates in amity with us, or in their rivers or roads within the ſhot of their cannon, unleſs by permiſſion of ſuch princes or ſtates, or of their commanders or governors in chief in ſuch places.

II. That the commanders of ſhips and veſſels ſo authoriſed as aforeſaid, ſhall bring

bring all ſhips, veſſels, and goods, which they ſhall ſeize and take, into ſuch port of this our realm of England, or ſome other port of our dominions not in rebellion, as ſhall be moſt convenient for them, in order to have the ſame legally adjudged on in our high court of admiralty of England, or before the judges of any other admiralty-court lawfully authoriſed within our dominions.

III. That after ſuch ſhips, veſſels, and goods, ſhall be taken, and brought into any port, the taker, or one of his chief officers, or ſome other perſon preſent at the capture, ſhall be obliged to bring or ſend, as ſoon as poſſibly may be, three or four of the principal of the company (whereof the maſter, mate, or boatſwain, to be always two) of every ſhip or veſſel ſo brought into port, before the judge of our high court of admiralty of England, or his ſurrogate, or before the judges of ſuch other admiralty-court within our dominions, lawfully authoriſed as aforeſaid, or ſuch as ſhall be lawfully commiſſioned in that behalf, to be ſworn and examined upon ſuch interrogatories as ſhall tend to the diſcovery of the truth concerning the intereſt or property of ſuch ſhip or ſhips, veſſel or veſſels, and of the goods, merchandiſes, or other effects, found therein; and the taker ſhall be farther obliged, at the time he produceth the company to be examined, and before any monition ſhall be iſſued, to bring and deliver into the hands of the judge of the high court of admiralty of England, his ſurrogate, or the judge of ſuch other admiralty-court within our dominions lawfully authoriſed, or others commiſſioned as aforeſaid, all ſuch papers, paſſes, ſea-briefs, charter-parties, bills of lading, cockets, letters, and other documents and writings, as ſhall be delivered up, or found on board any ſhip; the taker, or one of his chief officers, or ſome other perſon who was preſent at the capture, and ſaw the ſaid papers and writings delivered up, or otherwiſe found on board at the time of the capture, making oath, that the ſaid papers and writings are brought and delivered in as they were received and taken, without any fraud, addition, ſubduction, or embezzlement, or otherwiſe to account for the ſame upon oath, to the ſatisfaction of the court.

IV. That the ſhips, veſſels, goods, wares, merchandiſes, and effects, taken by virtue of letters of marque and reprifals as aforeſaid, ſhall be kept and preſerved, and no part of them ſhall be ſold, ſpoiled, waſted, or diminiſhed; and that the bulk thereof ſhall not be broken before judgement be given in the high court of admiralty of England, or ſome other court of admiralty lawfully authoriſed in that behalf, that the ſhips, goods, and merchandiſes are lawful prize.

V. That if any ſhip or veſſel belonging to us, or our ſubjects, ſhall be found in diſtreſs, by being in fight, ſet upon, or taken by the enemy, or by reaſon of any other accident, the commanders, officers, and company of ſuch merchant ſhips or veſſels as ſhall have letters of marque and reprifals as aforeſaid, ſhall uſe their beſt endeavours, and give aid and ſuccour to all ſuch ſhip and ſhips, and ſhall, to the utmoſt of their power, labour to free the ſame from the enemy, or any other diſtreſs.

VI. That the commanders or owners of ſuch ſhips and veſſels, before the taking out letters of marque and reprifals, ſhall make application in writing, ſubſcribed with their hands, to our High Admiral of Great Britain, or our commiſſioners for executing that office for the time being, or the lieutenant or judge of the ſaid high court of admiralty, or his ſurrogate, and ſhall therein ſet forth a particular, true, and exact deſcription of the ſhip or veſſel for which ſuch letter of marque and reprifal is requeſted, ſpecifying the burden of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and the number and nature of the guns, and what other warlike furniture and ammunition are on board the ſame, to what place the ſhip belongs, and the name or names of the principal owner or owners of ſuch ſhip and veſſel, and the number of men intended to be put on board the ſame, and for what time they are victualled, alſo the names of the commander and officers.

VII. That the commanders of ſhips and veſſels having letters of marque and reprifals as aforeſaid, ſhall hold and keep, and are hereby enjoined to hold and keep, a correſpondence, by all conveniencies, and upon all occaſions, with our High Admiral of Great Britain, or our commiſſioners for executing that office for the time being, or their ſecretary; ſo as from time to time to render and give him or them, not only an account or intelligence of their captures and proceedings by virtue of ſuch com-

miſſions, but alſo of whatever elſe ſhall occur unto them, or be diſcovered and declared to them, or found out by them by examination of, or conference with, any mariners or paſſengers of or in the ſhips or veſſels taken, or by any other ways and means whatſoever, touching or concerning the deſigns of the enemy, or any of their fleets, ſhips, veſſels, or parties; and of the ſtations, ſea-ports, and places, and of their intents therein; and of what ſhips or veſſels of the enemy bound out or home, or where cruiſing, as they ſhall hear of; and of what elſe material in theſe caſes may arrive at their knowledge; to the end ſuch courſe may be thereupon taken, and ſuch orders given, as may be requiſite.

VIII. That no commander of any ſhip or veſſel having a letter of marque and repriſal as aforeſaid, ſhall preſume, as they will anſwer it at their peril, to wear any jack, pennant, or other enſign, or colours uſually borne by our ſhips; but that beſides the colours uſually borne by merchant-ſhips, they do wear a red jack, with the Union jack deſcribed in the canton at the upper corner thereof, near the ſtaff.

IX. That no commander of any ſhip or veſſel having a letter of marque and repriſal as aforeſaid, ſhall ranſom, or agree to ranſom, or quit, or ſet at liberty, any ſhip or veſſel, or their cargoes, which ſhall be ſeized and taken.

X. That all captains or commanding officers of ſhips having letters of marque and repriſals, do ſend an account of, and deliver over, what priſoners ſhall be taken on board any prizes, to the commiſſioners appointed, or to be appointed, for the exchange of priſoners of war, or the perſons appointed in the ſea-port towns to take charge of priſoners; and that ſuch priſoners be ſubject only to the orders, regulations, and directions of the ſaid commiſſioners; and that no commander, or other officer of any ſhip having a letter of marque and repriſal as aforeſaid, do preſume, upon any pretence whatſoever, to ranſom any priſoner.

XI. That in caſe the commander of any ſhip having a letter of marque and repriſal as aforeſaid, ſhall act contrary to theſe inſtructions, or any ſuch farther inſtructions of which he ſhall have due notice, he ſhall forfeit his commiſſion to all intents and purpoſes, and ſhall, together with his bail, be proceeded againſt according to law, and be condemned in coſts and damages.

XII. That all commanders of ſhips and veſſels having letters of marque and repriſals, ſhall, by every opportunity, ſend exact copies of their journals to the ſecretary of the admiralty, and proceed to the condemnation of their prizes as ſoon as may be, and without delay.

XIII. That commanders of ſhips and veſſels having letters of marque and repriſals, ſhall, upon due notice being given to them, obſerve all ſuch other inſtructions and orders as we ſhall think fit to direct from time to time for the better carrying on this ſervice.

XIV. That all perſons who ſhall violate theſe, or any other of our inſtructions, ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed, and alſo required to make full reparation to perſons injured contrary to our inſtructions, for all damages they ſhall ſuſtain by any capture, embezzlement, demurrage, or otherwiſe.

XV. That before any letter of marque and repriſal for the purpoſe aforeſaid ſhall iſſue under our ſeal, bail ſhall be given with ſureties, before the lieutenant and judge of our high court of admiralty of England, or his ſurrogate, in the ſum of three thouſand pounds Sterling, if the ſhip carries above one hundred and fifty men; and if a leſs number, in the ſum of fifteen hundred pounds Sterling; which bail ſhall be to the effect and in the form following: —

"Which day, time, and place, perſonally appeared and who ſubmitting themſelves to the juriſdiction of the high court of admiralty of England, obliged themſelves, their heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, in the ſum of pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, to this effect; That is to ſay, That whereas is duly authoriſed by letters of marque and repriſals, with the ſhip called the of the burden of about tons, whereof he the ſaid goeth maſter, by force of arms to attack, ſurpriſe, ſeize, and take, all ſhips and veſſels, goods, wares, and merchandiſes, chattels and effects, belonging to the French King, or to any of his vaſſals and ſubjects, or others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, or dominions whatſoever, excepting only within the harbours or roads within ſhot of the cannon of princes and ſtates in amity with his Majeſty. And whereas the ſaid hath a copy of certain

certain inſtructions, approved of and paſſed by his Majeſty in council, as by the tenor of the ſaid letters of marque and reprifals, and inſtructions thereto relating, more at large appeareth: If therefore nothing be done by the ſaid or any of his officers, mariners, or company, contrary to the true meaning of the ſaid inſtructions, and of all other inſtructions which may be iſſued in like manner hereafter, and whereof due notice ſhall be given him; but that the letters of marque and reprifals aforeſaid, and the ſaid inſtructions, ſhall in all particulars be well and duly obſerved and performed, as far as they ſhall the ſaid ſhip, maſter, and company any way concern; and if they ſhall give full ſatisfaction for any damage or injury which ſhall be done by them, or any of them, to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or of foreign ſtates in amity with his Majeſty; and alſo ſhall duly and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid, to his Majeſty, or the cuſtomers or officers appointed to receive the ſame for his Majeſty, the uſual cuſtoms due to his Majeſty, of and for all ſhips and goods ſo (as aforeſaid) taken and adjudged for prize: and moreover if the ſaid ſhall not take any ſhip or veſſel, or any goods or merchandiſes, belonging to the enemy, or otherwiſe liable to confiſcation, through conſent, or clandeſtinely, or by colluſion, by virtue, colour, or pretence of his ſaid letters of marque and reprifals; that then this bail ſhall be void, and of none effect: and unleſs they ſhall ſo do, they do all hereby ſeverally conſent that execution ſhall iſſue forth againſt them, their heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, goods and chattels, wherefore the ſame ſhall be found, to the value of the ſum of pounds before mentioned. And in teſtimony of the truth thereof they have hereunto ſubſcribed their names."

By his Majeſty's command,
WEYMOUTH.
GODFREY FARRANT, *Regiſtrar.*

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Perthſhire, September* 1778.

ENcouraged by former indulgence, I aſk a new favour.—You inſerted, in your Magazine for December 1774, ſeveral months before hoſtilities were begun in America, my propoſal, that parliament would take the opinion of certain judges concerning the claims of the colonies, as the houſe of Lords ſometimes do concerning queſtions of private property; and, on report, repeal or paſs ſuch laws as ſhould be thought expedient after the light that would be thrown on the ſubject by that report. This I imagined might poſſibly be a happy mean of preventing the calamities then dreaded, and which have ſince befallen both countries. Such a meaſure would at leaſt have removed one grievance, complained of, juſtly in my opinion, That the petitions of the coloniſts were totally diſregarded; for they would be heard by counſel. I ſee the coloniſts have ſince publiſhed the determinations of judges in caſes nearly ſimilar [37. 63.], but of much leſs importance, which had a good effect. Theſe I would have availed myſelf of, had I then known of them. If ſuch a court as I propoſed had been appointed, I would have expected an explanation, or an adjuſtment, of ſome intricate points of our conſtitution in a cool manner, ſo as to direct the conduct of perſons who would obey, and ſubmit, for conſcience ſake, and not ſolely for convenience; which I deſpair of ever ſeeing effected in the buſtle of a parliamentary debate. But that opportunity is now loſt, and it is doubtful if ever one ſo favourable for the purpoſe ſhall again occur.

Conciliation is now the object; but how to effect it is the queſtion.—If the coloniſts can be prevailed upon to return cordially under the dominion of the parent-country upon juſt and equal terms, perhaps that is to be wiſhed; but as there is great reaſon to doubt if that can be effected, care I think ſhould be taken, at any rate, that ſuch of the coloniſts as would ſtill rather be ſubject to the mother-country than to the congreſs, ſhould not forfeit life, liberty, or property, for no crime, unleſs an attachment to that conſtitution under which they were born and educated, and to preſerve which many of them were bound by a ſolemn oath, be accounted a crime.—Allow me then to offer a propoſal in their behalf.

In anſwer to the propoſals made by the peace-commiſſioners, the congreſs require, as a preliminary [247. 430.], *either* that the independence of the colonies ſhould be acknowledged, *or* that the Britiſh fleets and armies ſhould be withdrawn. The deſign of this alternative would ſeem to be, to give the good peo-

ple

ple of the colonies time to conſider coolly, and without fear, whether to accept of the terms offered, or to perſiſt in aſſerting and defending their independency. The alternative can bear no other meaning: for unleſs there be a door left open for ſome of the colonies, at leaſt, if not for the whole, to renounce their independency, if they ſo chuſe, there is no alternative: it is equivalent to ſaying, "Acknowledge our independence, *and* withdraw your fleets and armies." A very extraordinary preliminary, ſurely, that would be. Now, in a country ſo large, inhabited by about three millions of people, there muſt be a diverſity of opinion. What I would therefore point at is, that every individual of the coloniſts ſhould have full liberty to chuſe for himſelf.

The number of colonies repreſented by the congreſs is thirteen.— Hoſtilities being therefore ſuſpended, let three or more commiſſioners be appointed for each colony by the King, and a like number by the Congreſs. Let theſe reſide in the reſpective colonies for ſix months, that the people may have time to cool; during which time let tongue, pulpit, and preſs, be at full liberty to diſcuſs the queſtions in controverſy, and ſhow the advantages and diſadvantages of being ſubject to the Britiſh legiſlature or to the congreſs, without the leaſt control. After the elapſe of ſix months, let the commiſſioners of the King and of the Congreſs go and reſide in the chief towns of their reſpective colonies, and have two offices, and clerks in each, to receive, in books to be provided for the purpoſe, the ſubſcriptions of the individuals, or of the proxies of the individuals, of each colony, acknowledging themſelves ſubjects of the King or of the Congreſs. Let the time of ſubſcribing be limited to three months; at the end of which, let the books be cloſed, and ſuch as ſhall not have entered their names in either of the books be tied down to the ſide whoſe number is greateſt. After the books are ſhut, let the numbers be counted; and let the country be partitioned according to the numbers: if the numbers be equal, let the country be equally divided; if either of the numbers amount only to the number of inhabitants of the leaſt populous colony, or to a thirteenth part of the whole, let a thirteenth part of the country be ſet off to them; the ſubjects of the King and of the Congreſs to be all placed together reſpectively; and the ſubjects of either who have lands in a colony from which they muſt move, be at liberty to ſell their lands in that colony, and to purchaſe land in any colony in which by the partition they ſhall fall to be placed; and if the number of ſubſcriptions for the King or for the Congreſs do not amount to the number of the leaſt numerous colony, or to a thirteenth part of the whole, then let theſe be allowed to ſell their eſtates, and retire to any country they chuſe.

Such a meaſure as this would realiſe, and reduce to practice, Dr Witherſpoon's theory of government. A government thus founded could not properly be ſaid to be "ſettled by caprice or accident, by the influence of prevailing parties, or particular perſons, or preſcribed by a conqueror," as, he obſerves, "all the governments we have read of in former ages were ſettled" [39. 116.]. But unleſs ſome ſuch meaſure be adopted, the minority may juſtly ſay, that they are ſubjected to a government "ſettled by the influence of prevailing parties or particular perſons."—Nor can it be ſaid that this minority is inconſiderable: for the congreſs, in an addreſs ſo late as May laſt, mention as one of the great difficulties they had got over, the ſubduing "the enemies which America had nouriſhed in her own boſom," not only "external force," but "internal diviſions" [421.].

If the Congreſs be themſelves perſuaded of the truth of ſome of their aſſertions, they muſt think they would have greatly the advantage of the King in this matter. If they have endeared themſelves to the people by the mildneſs and equity of their government, and acquired their confidence by always adhering ſtrictly to truth in their aſſertions, the affections of the coloniſts muſt by this time be totally alienated from the Britiſh government, and the Britiſh people. For the Congreſs have, in many of their publications, repreſented the government as tyrannical, the people as loſt to all virtue, equal to very ſavages in the manner of carrying on the war; nay, that even the general of the Britiſh armies deſcends to the meanneſs and villany of counterfeiting, or cauſing to be counterfeited, the continental paper-currency [250. 423.]; and, to crown all, that the Britiſh legiſlature think they are not bound to keep faith with the good people of the United States

[423.]

[423.]. Theſe aſſertions make part of an addreſs which the Congreſs directed to be read in churches, i. e. in the preſence of God, and may therefore be conſidered as almoſt equal to an oath, that they themſelves believe them to be true. Sure therefore they need have little apprehenſion of the iſſue of ſuch a trial of the ſentiments of the people as I propoſe, unleſs they be conſcious of having been guilty of groſs miſrepreſentation.

Difficulties may no doubt ariſe in executing what I propoſe; but the utmoſt exertions ought to be made in ſupport of what is ſo obviouſly juſt. The alliance with France is the chief difficulty. But France knew with whom ſhe treated; a people who had withdrawn their allegiance from that power to whom it was confeſſedly once due; and ſhe knew that that power was endeavouring to reclaim her revolted ſubjects. She knew, that ſhe was treating with a people who were not yet ſettled, and that therefore ſhe muſt abide the conſequence: and ſhe knew, that an article of the political creed of this people was, That children are not bound by the engagements of their parents [38. 294.]; and that, conſequently, a ſubſequent congreſs are not bound by a treaty made by a preceding one.

France is not aſhamed to avow her motive for this treaty: "Becauſe it is manifeſtly the intereſt of France that the power of England ſhould be diminiſhed." This is the motive of his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* for breaking peace with a neighbour, and plunging his country into an unjuſt war; and this motive his *Moſt Religious Allies* [39. 94] glory in, and trumpet abroad to the world. [248. 476.]

The only plea France has for entering into an alliance with our revolted ſubjects, is, That they are *in poſſeſſion* of independency [189.]. But poſſeſſion alone does not create a right, eſpecially when peaceable poſſeſſion has not been obtained, but a diſpute concerning it has been carried on ever ſince its pretended commencement. This may be illuſtrated by an example, ſubſtituting a ſubſtance for a privilege: B, by force or ſtealth, carries off A's cattle; A exerts himſelf to recover his cattle; C interferes, and, in his own juſtification, tells A, that B is in poſſeſſion of the cattle, and therefore he may juſtly aſſiſt him in maintaining that poſſeſſion: and France's promoting her own intereſt is no better juſtification, than C's getting a ſhare of B's ſpoils would be a juſtification of him. If there be any difference between this caſe and the conduct of France, it is againſt France; for ſhe joins malevolence to avarice: B's only view was, to promote his own intereſt; his reducing A to poverty was no motive; he would rather have taken a rich man's cattle than a poor man's: but France's malevolence is ſuperior to her avarice: "It is manifeſtly the intereſt of France that the power of England be diminiſhed."—This is ſo glaring a violation of juſtice, and diſcovers ſuch a depravity of diſpoſition, that I am apt to think his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* will not thank his *Moſt Religious Allies* for divulging it.

But France, by the treaty, permits our colonies to make a ſeparate peace for themſelves [248. 476.]: what I propoſe is therefore conſiſtent with the treaty; for the independency will be maintained by all thoſe who chuſe to be independent; and what I propoſe is a ſtep towards a peace. If Britain and France ſhould conſent to a ceſſation of hoſtilities for twelve months, in which time the minds of the coloniſts would be known, a general peace might enſue.

Such a diſcrimination and ſeparation as is propoſed, might be beneficial to all parties; to the revolted coloniſts, to the loyal coloniſts, and even to France: for ſuppoſing all the coloniſts, without exception, to be compelled to ſubmit, the loyaliſts may think it juſtifiable in them to raiſe diſcontents; and as the congreſs has no greater pretenſions to infallibility than the Britiſh legiſlature has, they may raiſe ſuch a party in one or more of the provinces, as to cauſe a ſeparation; for which the preſent revolt would be a precedent.

With the view of diſtreſſing Britain, France, while in poſſeſſion of Canada, uſed all the methods ſhe could deviſe to hurt our coloniſts, by incroachments on their frontiers, by inſtigating the Indians againſt them, &c.; with the ſame *benevolent* view ſhe now aſſiſts theſe coloniſts in their revolt: may it not poſſibly happen, that her new allies, if they ſucceed in maintaining their independency, may copy from her? May it not happen, that the French colonies of Martinico, Guadaloupe, &c. may think themſelves aggrieved by their parent-ſtate, may aſſert the rights of human nature in behalf of themſelves and poſterity, may declare themſelves independent, and may aſk the aid of the powerful United States of America,

merica, and enter into an alliance, confederacy, or union with them? Could the United States decently refuſe their aſſiſtance in a caſe preciſely ſimilar to their own? Could France blame them for doing to others what ſhe is now doing to them?

I wiſh what I have ſaid may excite abler heads to exert themſelves in behalf of the loyal coloniſts. They are in the utmoſt diſtreſs. Many of them are bound by oath to ſupport the king and the conſtitution; many more think it a duty to do it: and yet all muſt riſk their lives for the deſtruction of that conſtitution which they in conſcience think themſelves bound to ſupport, perhaps be obliged to abjure both king [39. 360.] and conſtitution; and this on pain of being forfeited, impriſoned, &c. Is not their caſe truly deplorable!

I am, &c. E. R.

SIR, *London, September* 1778.

THE winter at Quebec being exceedingly long and ſevere, very little recreation conſequently can be taken abroad, and people are obliged to ſeek for amuſement within doors. The former poſſeſſors of that country (the French) are of all nations the fondeſt of cards; and have left that paſſion ſo ſtrongly imprinted in their ſucceſſors, that cards are their principal diverſion through the winter. It is not to be doubted, therefore, but a great many diſputes ariſe in the courſe of their play; to prevent which the following laws were inſtituted.

Laws for better regulating the CARD-TABLES *in the province of Quebec.*

I. THAT as a perpetual grumbling is a key in muſic which pleaſes no ear, and as every perſon who plays is liable to loſe for a conſiderable length of time: now, if any one in that circumſtance ſhall, more than thrice at one ſitting, declare, in a complaining tone, that ſhe is the worſt card-holder in the world; that no man ever played with ſuch ill luck as he; that they will never play more, or words to that effect; ſuch offender ſhall forfeit three dollars for every ſuch offence he or ſhe ſhall be convicted of, after the third time only;—it being thought reaſonable to allow ſome indulgence to the ungovernable paſſion created by bad cards.

II. That as, it is preſumed, every man, both for his intereſt and credit, plays to the beſt of his abilities, if his partner ſhall angrily or peeviſhly upbraid him with want of ſkill or memory, he or ſhe ſhall, for ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of two dollars; but if the rebuke be accompanied with a redneſs of face, three dollars; and if with paleneſs and a trembling lip, four dollars.

N. B. As ſome groſs blunders go to the quick, and mortals are but mortals, a ſuffering partner ſhall be admitted to ſay gently, "What a pity!—You quite forgot ſuch a card was in or out.—I was afraid of what happened," and ſuch-like phraſes; which will prove ſome ſmall relief to the patient, and give a little vent to the boiling humours.

III. That as it is become faſhionable among the fair ſex, ſometimes from an aſſumed conſequence, and ſometimes from an affected ſuperiority they claim above their peers, either by birth, fortune, or beauty, to uſurp the ſole prerogative of behaving on many occaſions with a degree of downright rudeneſs; and as the Card-Table levels all diſtinctions; every female, be ſhe maid, wife, or widow, who ſhall preſume either to ſcold, (be her mouth ever ſo pretty), or to look with a ſupercilious ſmile of ſilent contempt, (be her eyes ever ſo bright), on any one of the party, male or female, ſhall forfeit, for each offence, the ſum of half a joe, (i. e. 18 s.)

IV. That as all card-players, when in good humour, diſclaim the leaſt degree of ſuperſtition, loſing players ſhall be allowed to gratify their diſtempered fancy, by ſhuffling or fuzzing the cards, changing their ſeats, turning their chair three times round, or practiſing any conceit they ſhall adopt to turn their luck. And if any one obſtructs another in either of theſe particulars, he or ſhe ſhall, for ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of two dollars.

The penalties to be determined by the majority of the company; and if the numbers be equal, the lady who affects the leaſt conſequence to have the caſting vote.

The money ariſing from the fines (which, no doubt, will amount to a very conſiderable ſum) to be laid out on good ſecurity, to accumulate for the relief of diſtreſſed orphans whoſe parents may be ruined by gaming.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [421.]

On the 10th of December, after Mr Wilkes's motion for repealing the declaratory act was diſmiſſed by the previous queſtion, Lord Beauchamp made a motion, That the Houſe ſhould adjourn till the 20th of January. The Earl Nugent ſeconded the motion. Mr T. Townſhend, Sir George Savile, Mr Coventry, Mr Burke, and Mr Fox, oppoſed it; inſiſting for very ſhort adjournments, (Mr Burke moved to inſert *this day ſe'ennight* inſtead of *20th of January*), that the advice of parliament might always be had in ſo critical a conjuncture. The motion was ſupported by the Lord Advocate of Scotland and Lord North. The latter ſaid, that France did not moleſt us; nor did he believe either France or Spain had the leaſt intention to moleſt us, [his Lordſhip did not know what was then [248.] tranſacting in France]; but whether they had or had not, we were prepared; and would be ſo during the receſs as much as if parliament were actually ſitting. The motion carried, Ayes 155, Noes 68. So the Houſe adjourned to Jan. 20. 1778.

Both Houſes met on the 20th of January, and various papers were laid before them.

On the 22d, Sir Philip Jennings Clarke introduced an intended motion thus.—I riſe to fulfil a promiſe I made to ſeveral of my neighbours before I left the country; which was, to inquire into the ſtate and circumſtances of ſeveral new levies of troops which have been lately ordered to be raiſed. The people of the country have been told, Sir, that the American war is the war of parliament; they are therefore exceedingly alarmed to hear, that a large body of men has been raiſed during the receſs of parliament, without their knowledge or advice, not the leaſt intimation having been given by the miniſter of ſuch an intention before the adjournment; on the contrary, the Noble Lord told the Houſe he had a conciliatory propoſition to make at their next meeting, which he thought would tend to the advantage of this country. The Noble Lord, inſtead of a peace, has produced an army; an army raiſed under the auſpices of perſons who have never been noted for their loyalty to their ſovereign, or their attachment to the conſtitution. To know into what hands the ſword is placed, is the grand object of this inquiry.

However neceſſary it may be to raiſe troops to continue this ruinous deſtructive war, it is incumbent on us to take care that the ſword is placed in ſafe hands; that it is not turned againſt ourſelves; and that thoſe powers which are now employed to deſtroy the freedom of America, in the end may not endanger our own.

The motion I am now going to make is, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there be laid before this houſe an account of the number of troops ordered to be raiſed during the late adjournment of parliament, ſpecifying the different corps, and the names of the officers appointed to command them, and alſo the names of all the officers appointed to ſerve in each rank in the different corps, and the time each officer has ſerved in any other corps in the army previous to ſuch appointment, and the rank he held."

Ld Barrington, after expreſſing ſome oblique diſapprobation of the levies, ſaid, the contents of the motion could not be complied with, becauſe, till the corps were completed, the officers commiſſions were not intended to be made out, nor would the number of men be aſcertained till that event took place. As for the colonels and commandants names, they were already known*; and as for the number of men upon paper, they amounted, he ſaid, to 15,016 men.

Lord North ſaid, he was happy in having it in his power to inform the Houſe, that the purpoſes for which the adjournment was originally propoſed, had not only been anſwered, by the active exertion of the various officers employed in the ſeveral departments of his Majeſty's ſervice, but that the voluntary unſolicited efforts of ſeveral loyal ſubjects, had alſo contributed to this effect.——A ſubſcription had lately been ſet on foot in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, that not only intimated the moſt valid indications

* [The number of corps, and the names of the colonels and commandants, as given in the Parliamentary Regiſter, agree with the liſt we have given [168.]; to which are added nine independent companies in Wales, commanded by Capt' Hugh Lord, Rowland Edwards, Alexander Campbell, George Adams, Thomas Lloyd, Viſc. Fielding, George Vaughan, John Edwards, and Lord Herbert.]

of truly patriotic zeal, but alſo gave a moſt flattering appearance of the public acquieſcence in the conduct of adminiſtration. It was no little comfort to perſons intereſted in public employments to obſerve, that the opinion univerſally entertained of their management was not influenced by contingencies that human ſagacity could not impede, and that it was a pleaſure peculiarly grateful to an honeſt Engliſhman, that amidſt ſuch emergencies the fortitude of the people ſhould ſhine particularly conſpicuous.

Rt Hon. T. Townſhend aſſerted the extreme impropriety in the conduct of adminiſtration, in making ſo long a receſs, at a time they intended to adopt ſo important a meaſure as that of levying and raiſing, within the kingdom, ſo conſiderable a military force as 15,000 men, without the previous conſent of parliament, or indeed any previous communication whatever to that Houſe of any ſuch intention. He ſaid, if one regiment, raiſed in ſo unconſtitutional a manner, could be juſtified, twenty, fifty, or any given number, might in the ſame manner. What fence or protection were the conſtitution and the laws againſt arbitrary power, if all its friends had to do in order to eſtabliſh ſuch a mode of government, was to promote ſubſcriptions for raiſing troops, and when they were raiſed and embodied, employing them in ſupport of their favourite doctrines?

Ld North reſted his defence, firſt, on neceſſity: The operations of the next campaign in America would call for the moſt vigorous and decided exertions, if our colonies ſhould obſtinately perſiſt in refuſing to agree to reaſonable terms. His Lordſhip ſaid, ſecondly, It was not in the power of adminiſtration, before the receſs, to bring the matter before parliament; becauſe, in fact, except in a very few inſtances, they were totally ignorant of what afterwards happened. Offers had been made; but in what inſtances other than thoſe already made, or how far they might be received or rejected, could not, at the time parliament adjourned, be poſſibly in the contemplation of miniſters. He ſaid, thirdly, As to the conſtitution, that the American war was a conſtitutional war; it was a popular war; and the offers made to the crown, and accepted of, were perfectly conſtitutional. The right of the ſupreme legiſlature was denied; arms had been taken up by our rebellious ſubjects in America, in maintenance of this denial; a very loyal part of his Majeſty's ſubjects had expreſſed their abhorrence of ſuch an unnatural rebellion; and had, in proof of thoſe ſentiments, offered their perſons and their purſes in ſupport of the conſtitutional rights of this country.

Meſſ. Burke and Dunning inveighed ſeverely againſt the meaſure. The latter ſaid, he by no means approved of the highlands of Scotland and the towns of Mancheſter and Liverpool taking the lead. When the nation, about two years ſince, were as buſy in manufacturing addreſſes, as they are now in promoting ſubſcriptions, he conſidered it as ominous that Mancheſter was the firſt addreſſer; and he looked upon it equally ominous now, that ſhe was the firſt ſubſcriber. [43. & 37. 521.]

Gov. Johnſtone was of opinion, that if adminiſtration intended to ſend out terms of accommodation, it would be highly improper to accompany them with great reinforcements. He was indeed for arming, but it was in order to be prepared for an attack from our natural enemies, not for the purpoſe of carrying on a civil war. The miniſter had no great cauſe to triumph in the offers made him from Mancheſter and the highlands; for, as a counterbalance, he might learn to moderate his joy by the mortifying reflection, that not a ſingle county in England had followed the example; and that in the reſpectable county of Norfolk a propoſal for ſuch a meaſure, though ſupported by a noble Lord [Townſhend], had been ſhamefully defeated.

Mr T. Townſend deſired to be informed, if any more corps than thoſe ſtated, making about 15,000 men, were to be raiſed: his reaſon, he ſaid, for aſking, was, that a rumour had been abroad, that the Roman-Catholics of Ireland had made large offers for raiſing men.

Lord Barrington ſaid, that very great offers had been made, but that no more than thoſe mentioned in the accounts he had given in would be accepted. As for the Roman-Catholics, he had never heard that government had intended to raiſe them.

Col. Barré moved, that the words, "and on what terms they are to be raiſed," ſhould be part of Sir Philip Jennings Clarke's motion, which was agreed to without a diviſion.

So what was addreſſed for to be laid before the Houſe was, "an account, ſpecifying the different corps which have been ordered to be raiſed during the late adjournment of this Houſe, with the names of the officers appointed to command thoſe corps, and alſo the names of all the officers appointed to ſerve in each rank in the different corps, and the time each officer had ſerved in any other corps in the army previous to ſuch appointment, and the rank he held, and the terms on which ſuch corps are to be raiſed."

Mr Charles Fox then roſe, and, by way of preface to a motion he intended to make, obſerved, that it were happy for the miniſtry if they could forget the laſt war, and the bright luſtre the Britiſh arms had acquired by it; that it were well for their reputation, that the world could loſe the recollection of the glorious ſucceſſes that crowned the enterpriſes of G. Britain during that period; to the end that the contraſt of the preſent diſgraces might not ſtrike the nation ſo ſtrongly, and render the contrivers of the meaſures which occaſioned them the execration of the people.

The miniſtry's views in holding out in ſuch pompous colours the proffered aid of ſeveral individuals, were ſpecious and impoſing; they wiſhed to impreſs the people at large with the idea, that their meaſures were perfectly conſtitutional, or they ſhould not have met with ſuch general ſupport from the nation.

For his part, he could not be deceived in that particular, as he knew the offers of ſupport came from men of ſuch a deſcription, as would be no credit to adminiſtration to be ſupported by. Scotland and Mancheſter very readily concurred to ſtrengthen the hands of miniſters who were purſuing meaſures ſo conformable to their own ſentiments, and to maintain a government ſo exactly ſimilar to that of their darling K. James II. a government which was purſuing the ſteps that loſt that prince his crown. [Here ſome gentlemen called him to order, as they conceived that he was drawing a parallel between the preſent king's reign and that of James; Mr Fox, however, qualified what he had ſaid, and went on.]

He added, that Scotland and Mancheſter were ſo accuſtomed to diſgrace, that it is no wonder if they pocket inſtances of diſhonour, and ſit down contented with infamy; but he knew Britain in general poſſeſſed other ſentiments, and would not continue in the deluſion which had brought diſgrace upon her arms, annihilated one army, and diſhonoured another; but would inveſtigate the cauſe of our misfortunes to the fountain-head, from whence the calamities of the war, and of this campaign in particular, had originated. By this means they might be able to diſcover the men who had done all this, and who had brought diſgrace upon their country as far as lay in their power.

He then ſpoke to his intended motion. He ſaid, it was impoſſible, that 10,000 men could be loſt, no unforeſeen or extraordinary accident happening, if there was not a fault ſomewhere, in the plan, the execution, or both; that this fault could be found out only, by an inquiry into the inſtructions given to Gen. Burgoyne; that therefore, as he hoped the gentlemen in adminiſtration had given no advice or inſtructions which could not bear the teſt of parliamentary inquiry, he flattered himſelf that the motion he was about to make would not meet their oppoſition. It were needleſs to have a parliament, if it could not call for information, and puniſh delinquents. He then moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that there be laid before this Houſe, copies of all inſtructions and other papers, relative to the expedition from Canada under Lt-Gen. Burgoyne; and alſo copies of ſuch parts of the inſtructions given to Gen. Sir William Howe, as relate to any intended co-operation with Lt-Gen. Burgoyne."

Col. Luttrell did not underſtand why Mr Fox ſhould reflect on a whole nation*; and inſiſted on having an explanation given by the Hon. member of that part of his ſpeech that alluded to Scotland.

Mr Fox ſaid, he did not mean to reflect on any individual; but that it appeared to him, that as the people of that country (the highlands of Scotland, and Mancheſter) had ſhewn themſelves friends to the family who had been excluded from the ſucceſſion for their arbitrary principles, ſo it was natural to infer, that they eſteemed the preſent meaſures to be of a ſimilar complexion, or they ſhould not meet their ſupport.

* [Mr Fox's pedigree [81.] is known.]

Col. Luttrell was not ſatisfied with the explanation; and the leſs ſo, as he had heard the Hon. Gentleman declare, that he would ſpeak treaſon when, where, and as often as he pleaſed.

Lord North ſaid, that if the Hon. member had not ſpoke treaſon, he had gone ſo very near it that it was difficult to draw the line. K. James had been dethroned for endeavouring to ſubvert the laws, overturn the conſtitution, and reign without a parliament. The preſent king, on the contrary, was contending to eſtabliſh the power of parliament, and enforce the laws of the country. When the names of the ſubſcribers ſhould be made public, it would then appear, that they were men who had been always ſincerely attached to the Brunſwick family; and that though it had been otherwiſe, it would be ungenerous and impolitic to impute the faults of the parent to the children. As well might himſelf and the Hon. Member be called Tories, as the anceſtors of both had been of that deſcription of men.

Mr Fox wiſhed to explain away the imputation of meaning ſomething treaſonable by his alluſion to the ſimilitude between the preſent government and that of K. James. This he would maintain, that whoſoever attempts to act contrary to the conſtitution, can be no friend to it; that an attempt to tax 3,000,000 of people without their own conſent, was unconſtitutional; and that as K. James had been depoſed for exerciſing power not his own, ſo this country had been depoſed from its natural dominion over America for uſurping a power denied by the conſtitution.

Ld North had not the leaſt objection to the inquiry propoſed; but wiſhed the motion were delayed till the Tueſday after; becauſe the Noble Lord [G. Germaine] againſt whom it was particularly directed, was, from a recent loſs, [the death of his wife], prevented from attending the houſe at preſent; which Mr Fox agreed to.

Mr Fox, Jan. 27. premiſed his motion with lamenting, that the Noble Lord [G. Germaine] was not in his place, eſpecially as he underſtood that his abſence aroſe from a family-misfortune. The reaſon, however, which induced him to make his motion, aroſe from a calamity of a higher and more extenſive nature, no leſs than the calamity of his country. His reaſon for troubling the Houſe was to inquire into the total loſs, or rather extinction, of a Britiſh army. He ſhould therefore make no apology for renewing his motion, becauſe he was ſufficiently ſatisfied, that though the Noble Lord could not attend, his particular ſentiments on the matter were well known. He humorouſly obſerved, that as he wiſhed well to his motion, ſo he could not poſſibly find a more proper perſon to ſecond it than the Noble Lord in the blue ribbon, who laſt week confeſſed himſelf a friend to it; though the Noble Lord experienced ſad reverſes in other places, yet in that Houſe he never appeared in any other character than that of a conqueror; he therefore recommended his motion to his patronage; as under his protection it would infallibly be inſured againſt misfortune: he then moved, "That an humble addreſs," &c. [as above inſerted]

Col. Luttrell expreſſed his abhorrence of principles which led gentlemen to ſupport rebellion; a rebellion which ſhould meet with every loyal ſubject's execration; a rebellion for which any man ſhould bluſh to be an advocate; a rebellion, the promoters of which ought not to ſhew their faces, but conceal them in dens and lurking-holes. He could not, conſiſtent with the duty which he owed his ſovereign and the conſtitution, remain ſilent, when he ſaw a ſet of men combined together to betray their country. Placemen without places; orators who ſpent their time in ſtudying inflammatory ſpeeches, and expending their incomes in having them publiſhed in the news-papers; rhetoricians who got their livelihood by publiſhing their ſpeeches in parliament; abettors of treaſon and rebellion, combined purpoſely for the ruin of their country.

[Here he was violently called to order, and the Houſe ſeemed for ſome time in a kind of ferment.]

Mr Charles Turner repeated the words of Col. Luttrell which had given ſo much offence, which he had taken down in writing; and after ſhewing the very great inſult offered to a reſpectable number of gentlemen, he, to mend the matter, and ſhew where the fault lay, ſaid, that in his conſcience he was convinced that the miniſtry were combined to betray their country.

[This produced as violent an outcry

as Col. Luttrell's aſſertion, and threw the Houſe into the utmoſt confuſion; nothing for a long time could be heard but *Order! order! Chair! chair!* The Speaker at length appeaſed the tumult, and ſaid, that he imagined the Colonel did not mean what he ſaid as an inſult, and that his idea did not, he dared to ſay, go as far as his words ſeemed to convey it.]

Mr Fox hoped, the Houſe would believe, he did not riſe to take notice of the generous and gentleman-like epithets thrown out by the Hon. Gentleman; he conſidered them unworthy either of his attention, or the notice of the Houſe, which had exerted itſelf ſo warmly to reſtore order. But, independent of all this noiſe and paſſion, he could not but be ſurpriſed, that becauſe a motion came from his ſide of the Houſe, it ſhould be diſregarded. This was a matter of ſerious concern, and, if once admitted, would preclude all further debate, if he, or any gentleman in oppoſition, and actuated by that duty which his truſt, as the repreſentative of his conſtituents, the free commons of England, bound him to, ſhould make motions relative to the good of the realm, to no other purpoſe than to provoke the indignation, mockery, and contempt of thoſe who differed from him!

Col. Luttrell ſaid, that the Hon. Gentleman [Mr Fox] had always declared himſelf a friend to revolted America; a friend to the revolted, without any particular friendſhip for them, muſt certainly be a friend to the revolt; what then could he call ſuch people but traitors? [He was again called to order.]

Mr Fox urged the great difference between a friend to revolted America, and a friend to Hancock and Adams, and the other ſeditious leaders of the revolt. He ſtood, he ſaid, in the former predicament, and the miniſter in the latter. He would have conciliated the affections of America in time, and prevented at once the diſmal conſequences which have reſulted from oppoſite meaſures, and thereby have checked the growing power of faction; but the miniſter, more a friend to Hancock and Adams, and their adherents, than to America or G. Britain, had taken every poſſible ſtep to unite the colonies in the plan of independence, and to aggrandize thoſe men, who, without the aſſiſtance given them in almoſt every act of government before and during the conteſt, muſt have remained at this day in the ſituation of private gentlemen, inſtead of acting, as they do now, one of the greateſt parts on the great theatre of the world. As to the accuſation of his being an orator by trade, it was evident by the Hon. Gentleman's words it was a trade he did not live by, as he was pleaſed to deſcribe him as a placeman out of place; and as to the guilt of oratory, he preſumed the charge would fall as juſtly upon the Noble Lord at the head of the treaſury, who had been as guilty of ſpeaking with eloquence as any gentleman on his ſide of the Houſe, and who beſides had committed the crime to as great an advantage as any placeman out of place could poſſibly be ſuſpected of doing.

Lord North took upon him to accept the office impoſed on him by the gentleman who made the motion, namely, to ſecond it, though he confeſſed himſelf much leſs qualified for ſuch a taſk than the Hon. Gentleman: he had at firſt ſaid, he would give his aſſent to every inquiry that could be made into his conduct; he would ſtand to his word, nor wiſh to ſcreen himſelf from a ſcrutiny which he was convinced would terminate to his honour: the Noble Lord for the American department had authoriſed him to aſſure the Houſe, that he would not make the leaſt oppoſition to the motion. The propriety or impropriety, the juſtice or injuſtice, of the meaſure, he would not take upon him to argue or eſtabliſh; but this much he would inſiſt on, that having ſtrong objections to the time of making the motion, however inclined he might be to ſupport it when carried, the Houſe ſhould do him the juſtice to acknowledge, that he was by no means inſtrumental in bringing forward the inquiry: he inſiſted the more ſtrongly on this, as his delicacy was not a little concerned in it; ſome gentlemen having been induced to think, from an expreſſion in Gen. Burgoyne's letter [39. 653.], that he put the affair upon this iſſue, that either the miniſtry or himſelf were wrong; that he having done all that could be done by a man in his ſituation, it were impoſſible to caſt any blame on his conduct. As this was conſtrued into an oblique reflection on adminiſtration, he would not be ſuppoſed to act from pique or paſſion: he therefore repeated it, that he expected the Houſe would do him the juſtice to bear teſtimony hereafter,

ter, that he did not wiſh to promote the enquiry at that ſeaſon.

The motion was agreed to without a diviſion.

AFTER this, Col. Barré renewed a motion made by him before the receſs, to addreſs for "copies or extracts of all letters which have been received, by any of his Majeſty's miniſters, from Gen. Gage, Ld Howe, Gen. Howe, and Gen. Carleton, from Jan. 1. 1775, to Jan. 27. 1778, ſo far as the ſame relate to reinforcements of ſhips, marines, or land-forces." Which, on a diviſion, paſſed in the negative, 163 to 101.

ON the 2d of February Mr Bailey moved to addreſs for a "copy of an addreſs from the council and aſſembly of Jamaica to his Majeſty, dated the 21ſt day of November laſt; with copies of the minutes of the aſſembly, containing the examination of evidence in relation to the diſtreſſes that iſland has been long under, and is daily ſuffering." He ſaid, his reaſons for calling for theſe papers were, to ſhew, that although this nation was at a vaſt expence in ſending a large ſquadron to its colonies, they received very little benefit from it, except that of convoys; for that the admirals employed the men of war chiefly in cruiſing for prizes, to enrich themſelves, without paying the leaſt regard to any complaints from the inhabitants, of the damage they daily receive on the coaſt, and in their very ports, from privateers; and it would alſo appear, by theſe minutes, that the Admiral had declared, in a letter there ſet forth, that he had acted according to orders he had received from the miniſtry, which orders he would implicitly obey: theſe being his very words. He obſerved, that though miniſtry had not attended to the protection of that very diſtreſſed iſland, yet they did not appear at all unmindful of their own private intereſt; for he found, that, within theſe few weeks, Lord George Germaine had given his aid-de-camp at the battle of Minden, or his brother Col. Smith, the command of a fort in that iſland worth 1000 l. a-year, which, to his knowledge, was now hawked about town to be rented to the higheſt bidder. He alſo remarked, that the Noble Lord had appointed a Maſter Sackville Germaine to a much more profitable place there, that of receiver-general of the whole iſland: and this, he ſaid, was an office of more profit and truſt than perhaps the Houſe was aware of; for, beſides an allowance of five per cent. on all the public money raiſed, which was ſeldom leſs than fifty or ſixty thouſand pounds a-year, there were ſtill other advantages, and often exceſſive abuſes; that therefore he, as a proprietor of ſome property in that iſland, could not help feeling himſelf rather uneaſy; for whatever abuſe might be committed, it would be very difficult to call an officer to any account, who had ſuch powerful friends here to defend him; beſides, that all the patentees of places in the colonies never failed to join their intereſt in defending each other's place, in caſe of complaints; and thoſe were well known to be a very powerful body, both in the Houſe and out of it.

After ſome debate, the motion was agreed to.

This addreſs and petition was ſigned, *P. Pennock, Speaker*, and *Rd. Lewis, Clerk Con.* — After expreſſing the warmeſt attachment to the King, and great regard for their Governor, they proceed thus: "Permit us, Sire, humbly to lay at the feet of the throne, the defenceleſs ſtate of the commerce and ſea-coaſt of this iſland, which for ſome time paſt has been expoſed to the inſults of your Majeſty's enemies, the American privateers, who have not only taken ſeveral ſhips upon our coaſt, but have dared to enter our ports, and cut out ſome veſſels from their moorings in ſight of the inhabitants, whereby many parts of the iſland have been much diſtreſſed, and the coaſts expoſed to continual alarm. We therefore, with that confidence which we entertain from your Majeſty's attention to the intereſt and petitions of your people in every part of your dominions, moſt humbly and earneſtly pray, that your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to order the commander of your Majeſty's ſquadron on this ſtation, to keep a ſufficient number of armed veſſels conſtantly cruiſing about this iſland, for the protection of the coaſt and trade thereof; or to direct ſuch other remedy for our ſecurity, as your Majeſty ſhall, in your royal wiſdom, think neceſſary."

AGREEABLY to the reſolution of Dec. 2. [76, 7.] the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee Feb. 2. to conſider of the ſtate of the nation. — Mr Fox opened the buſineſs in a ſpeech to the following purpoſe.

Mr Speaker, I mean to-day to enter only into a ſmall part of the buſineſs, which

which I hope will undergo the conſideration of this committee; a committee, Sir, appointed for the important purpoſe of conſidering the preſent ſtate of the nation. I muſt, however, beg not to be conſidered as the mover in this momentous concern; the nation calls for this enquiry, and I am only one inſtrument in the bringing it about. What I have to beg of the Houſe, is, not to mix this day's buſineſs with any thing that has paſſed before, but to go plainly and directly to the buſineſs, to conſider what is the actual ſtate of this country, and how G. Britain can be ſaved from the critical ſituation in which it now ſtands.—And in conſidering the ſubject, I would wiſh all gentlemen would agree with me at leaſt ſo far, in diveſting themſelves of all former opinions, of all favourite ideas, and of all prejudices that may have been contracted, and take them up again only as they are the reſult of the preſent enquiry, and the fair deductions from the information now conveyed to the Houſe.—I would wiſh gentlemen to forget their enmities and animoſities, and conſider themſelves neither as friends nor enemies to America, nor view that country either with love or hatred, but regard it with a calm and diſpaſſionate mind, as a part, and a very conſiderable part, of the Britiſh empire.

Sir, the method I had chalked out to myſelf, as the moſt likely way to bring men to a right underſtanding of the ſtate of the nation, and to ſhew what conduct it is our intereſt in future to maintain, was to ſtate facts as they appear from the papers on the table;—firſt, with reſpect to the army; that in the years 1774, 1775, 6, and 7, there was ſuch an army, conſiſting of ſo many thouſand men, and that ſuch and ſuch operations were performed;—I ſhould, ſecondly, ſtate the impoſſibility of increaſing that army;—and, thirdly, the enormous expence that is already incurred.

The reſources in men and money thus failing us, the concluſion naturally is, that there muſt be ſome ſort of negotiation. And in this part of the buſineſs I cannot too much lament my motion for papers relating to what has already paſſed on this ſubject was rejected. This would have enabled the Houſe to judge of the impediments that have hitherto prevented ſuch negotiations from taking place, and to provide ſome adequate remedy. After having ſtated theſe facts, and drawn this concluſion, which, I think, may fairly be deduced from them, I ſhall go retroſpectively, and ſhew, that the war has been miſmanaged, even on the principles of thoſe who undertook it. It will then be a proper time to look back, and ſee to what our want of ſucceſs has been owing, as I believe I may lay it down as an incontrovertible axiom, That when a country falls, within the ſhort ſpace of a few years, from the very higheſt pinnacle of glory to which any country, either in ancient or modern times, ever arrived, that there muſt have been ſome radical error in the government of it: though at the ſame time I will allow, that if it ſhould turn out there is a radical error, it is not of itſelf a proof of the criminality of miniſters. I am inclined to think, that there has been a radical error in carrying on the war at all, and likewiſe that there have been errors equally great in the conduct of it.

Sir, I ſhall not now enter into any more of the proceedings relative to America, than is neceſſary to ſhew the immediate ſteps which have brought us into our preſent ſituation. Without diſcuſſing the various queſtions which have been for many years agitated in parliament, I ſhall take up the meaſures relative to America in the year 1774, when the riots at Boſton firſt called for the attention of this Houſe. Papers were indeed called for and granted, but there were ſome things that tended that year to ſhut the eyes of miniſters upon the true ſtate of that country, and the true intereſt of this, which was to prevent, rather than ſtimulate and increaſe, the general diſcontents in the colonies. Every body muſt allow, the agreement with the Eaſt-India company was a moſt unfortunate one, and the immediate ſource of all the troubles that have ſince followed; every body knows what happened. Here began a capital miſtake of the miniſtry: they miſtook a ſingle province for a whole continent; they miſtook the Maſſachuſet's-bay for the American empire. Virginia, a colony no leſs jealous of its rights, nor leſs warm in its aſſertion of them, was entirely forgot: it was not thought poſſible that any other colony ſhould unite with the Maſſachuſet's: now whoever fights againſt ten men, and thinks he is contending only with one, will meet with much more difficulties than if he was aware of the force brought againſt him; for I believe I may lay it down as an undoubted

undoubted maxim in politics, That every attempt to cruſh an inſurrection with means inadequate to the end, foments inſtead of ſuppreſſing it. The caſe here was, you took a great object for a ſmall one; you took thirteen provinces for one; and not only that, but imagined the other twelve were with you, when the very act you was then doing made thoſe twelve equally hoſtile. For another misfortune at this time was the taking a violent ſtep againſt the town of Boſton: if America was not before ſufficiently united in a determined reſiſtance to the claims of this country, this made all America combined; they were all from that moment united with the town of Boſton, which might have been before the object of the jealouſy of the reſt. Another miſtake was, the altering the government of the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, whereas the acts of all the other colonies, as well as this, plainly ſhewed it was not the form of government in that province that occaſioned the commotions there, becauſe other provinces, which depended more on the crown, and which have the appellation of *royal* governments, were not leſs early or leſs vigorous in their oppoſition and reſiſtance. — Now, Sir, if the form of this government was not itſelf the cauſe of the troubles in that country, then the alarm given by the alteration of that government was certainly a moſt capital miſtake; becauſe it gave the whole continent reaſon to think, and to fear, that they had no ſecurity in the permanency of their government, but that it was liable to be altered or ſubverted at our pleaſure on any cauſe of complaint, whether real or ſuppoſed; their natural jealouſies were awakened; by the ſame reaſoning, the governments of the other colonies, though much more dependent on the crown, might be rendered entirely deſpotic; and they were all from thence taught to conſider the town of Boſton as ſuffering in the common cauſe, and that they might very ſoon ſtand in need of that aſſiſtance which they were now lending to that unfortunate town.

But there was another circumſtance which tended to miſlead the Houſe, and for which the miniſters and not the Houſe were entirely to blame; and this was the partial manner in which they laid papers before the Houſe: they laid the account of facts, but no opinions of people upon the ſpot as to the extent of the reſiſtance, the temper of the people, or any other circumſtance concerning it. Now, Sir, if men are endued with paſſions, if they are not mere machines, knowing facts is knowing nothing, without knowing the ſprings and motives from whence ſuch actions proceeded. Suppoſe, for inſtance, a perſon in a diſtant country had no other way of judging of the temper of this Houſe, and of the motives of their conduct, but from the printed votes of this Houſe, Sir, [Here a great laugh], could ſuch a man form any judgement of the reaſons why ſuch a line of conduct was approved, and why ſuch a one was rejected? Sir, it would be ridiculous in the extreme to ſuppoſe it. Now, Sir, I will venture to affirm, that this Houſe was not in the year 1774 informed of the ſpirit of oppoſition there was in America, and of their prejudices againſt taxation. If they had, I ſhould hope they would have thought it wiſe, if not juſt, to have applied ſuch remedies as might have healed rather than irritated the diſtemper. But inſtead of any thing of this ſort, other bills were immediately paſſed, ſhewing that all was of a hoſtile nature, and that nothing was to be expected from this country but coercion and puniſhment; particularly the act, as it is called, for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice; I mean the act for ſending over perſons to be tried here in England. This gave the idea of a great and effective army, and as a proviſion for the conſequences of much bloodſhed and ſlaughter. And after all what an army was ſent? As that act excited terror as well as indignation at our injuſtice, ſo the army that was ſent excited their deriſion, without at all leſſening their reſentment. It taught them to deride the power of this country, as much as they abhorred its injuſtice.

But as if all this was not ſufficient to irritate and provoke, the Quebec act was paſſed, the contents of which every body knows. The principal purpoſe of this act was, to form a great intereſt in Canada, to be a perpetual check upon the ſouthern provinces, and to keep them in awe: it was conſidered in this light in America, and was held up by the violent party in America, as a ſpecimen of the form of government that might be introduced and eſtabliſhed in every part of that continent. Hardly any man after this would ſay a word in favour of the Britiſh legiſlature; every remaining friend to go-

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vernment, as he was called, that is, every man leſs violent than the moſt violent, had nothing to ſay in favour of the good intention of the mother-country. After this act paſſed, it put an unanſwerable argument in the mouths of all parties, that the intentions of G. Britain were vindictive in the extreme. The makers of the Quebec act, whoever they were, thus became the friends to the violent party in America. If they had not thus ſeaſonably interpoſed, there was a chance of America's being divided, or at leaſt of there being different degrees of reſiſtance in its colonies. This made them all not only more firmly united, but equally zealous and animated, equally determined to go all lengths rather than ſubmit. Now, Sir, the paſſing of that act at that time had the ſame effect that, for inſtance, the repeal of the teſt-act would have had in K. William's time: for however great a friend I am to univerſal toleration, I ſhould certainly have been againſt it at that time, becauſe it would have diſobliged one party, more than it would have ſerved another; it would have joined a great body of Tories to the enemies of the Revolution, which were already ſufficiently numerous. From the moment, Sir, this Quebec act paſſed, there was only one party in America; it ſtopt the mouths of the moderate party, if any ſuch were ſtill left.

Another extraordinary idea, Sir, was at this time taken up, namely, that the coercive acts paſſed in that ſeſſions would execute themſelves; the only argument in favour of the miniſter on this head is, that they thought the army there ſufficiently ſtrong to enforce the execution of theſe acts. This is another inſtance in which the parliament confided abſolutely in miniſters, as I allow muſt ſometimes be the caſe: it may not be fit on all occaſions for parliament to know, while an important buſineſs is in execution, every ſtep and every particular; there muſt be a certain degree of confidence repoſed in miniſters; that confidence was repoſed here, and miniſtry are therefore anſwerable if it ſhould appear that they have abuſed it. — Sir, in 1775, miniſters began to be afraid, that more ill conſequences might follow: they then found, for the firſt time, that the cauſe of Boſton was the cauſe of America; they therefore paſſed more laws, and ſent out a capital reinforcement with three able generals. The Americans, on the other hand, became ſtill more united; the name of a party was however ſtill kept up, and notwithſtanding all the violent meaſures of this country, and the armies that were ſent out for the purpoſe of ſupporting the friends of government, the Tories, as they were called, and puniſhing the Whigs, yet the Tories ſuffered more than the Whigs, their friends more than their enemies.— But as if all this was not enough to exaſperate, and to prove they had no reſource left but in ſelf-defence, we rejected, before the end of the ſeſſions of 1775, the petition, from New York, [37. 235, 8.], drawn up in the moſt affectionate and reſpectful terms that could be, conſidering the ſtate of the conteſt. This was the laſt effort of the moderate party, your own friends, who were told, on the news going back to America, "You ſee what dependence is to be put in G. Britain: how will ſhe treat us when ſhe has thus treated you?"—Sir, a few weeks before the arrival of the reinforcement, the civil war began. Then followed the battle of Bunker's-hill. This ought at leaſt to have been a leſſon to the miniſtry, that America was unanimous and determined to put every thing at ſtake.

Sir, there is one circumſtance I omitted to mention in its place, and that is the conciliatory propoſition of the Noble Lord. I need not go into this now; it has been often conſidered; and, without ſaying any thing more about it at this time, I will only ſay what every body muſt allow, that this Houſe was left to judge of the *quantum*, which was one of the very principal objections urged by the Americans, that they did not know how far this claim of ours might extend; it was in fact not only aſſerting the right, but eſtabliſhing it in practice. —— Now, Sir, I beg leave to ſtop here for a moment, and aſk this queſtion, Does any man ſeriouſly think it better to give up America altogether, unleſs we can exerciſe the right of taxation in the uncontrouled and unlimited manner in which we claim it?

Mr Fox then ran over the various operations of the army in America, after the arrival of the troops; — their being cooped up in Boſton, to their being obliged ultimately to leave it, &c.

And then deſcribed the conduct of America: What, ſays he, was the language of America at this time? They ſend a petition to this country, couched in the moſt reſpectful terms, diſclaiming

every idea of independence, which had been, in the courſe of the preceding ſeſſions, objected to their conduct, and deſiring no conceſſion that would be in the leaſt diſhonourable to the mother-country, but ſupplicating his Majeſty that he would be pleaſed to point out ſome mode.

How was this petition received, and what was the anſwer? All that was ſaid, was, "To this petition no anſwer will be given." [37. 431.] But the miniſtry gave out, the petition was all a farce, the Americans want independence. If this had been really the caſe, which I in my conſcience do not believe was the caſe at that time, what occaſion was there for ſaying ſo? Why not have tried the experiment, and by this means have ſhewed to all the world the unreaſonableneſs of your enemies, and your own moderation? Suppoſe, for inſtance, you had been treating with Lewis XIV. who, every body allows, aimed at univerſal monarchy; ſuppoſe you had been treating with him about a petty town in Flanders, would you have told him, Ay, it is impoſſible to treat with you, you aim at univerſal monarchy, you never mean to give up this town, for you'll not be contented till you get them all. But, Sir, leaſt of all ſhould this have been objected by thoſe who ſay the government have a great party in America; that the friends to Britiſh government are ſtill numerous and powerful there: theſe arguments militate againſt each other. If independence was a popular pretenſion in America, why ſhould America have unneceſſarily diſclaimed it? Yes, but it is ſaid, it was meant to deceive America.—Why, then, if it was neceſſary to deceive America, ſhe did not mean independence, otherwiſe it would have been deceiving her into the belief of a thing which ſhe did not approve. But if America was averſe to independence, was it not worth while to try ſpecific meaſures?

Inſtead however, Sir, of any thing of this ſort, a change of adminiſtration at this time took place, which plainly ſhewed there was no chance left but in war: and now, for the firſt time, Sir, (I allow it), real vigorous meaſures were adopted; the whole force of this country was to be exerted, every nerve was to be ſtrained. The firſt event however, of this campaign, I mentioned it before, was Gen. Howe's being drove out of Boſton. And now, Sir, only to ſhew the verſatility of ſome people, and as one inſtance how ready men who cauſed all theſe calamities, are to adapt themſelves to the unfortunate conſequences of their own conduct, as ſoon as the news came over of Gen. Howe's evacuating Boſton, they congratulated each other on the event; they were glad of it; it was a lucky ſtep; though, by the by, there is ſtill the greateſt reaſon to believe, it was matter of neceſſity, not of choice. 55,000 men had been voted; Sir William Howe's army was completely reinforced. Every body knows what paſſed. He makes himſelf maſter of Long iſland; he takes New York, &c. &c. Here were two or three battles gained; here was a ſort of victory, though not an abſolute extinction of the enemy's army. What followed? All promiſes of taking the moment of victory for propoſing terms of accommodation were forgot. But this was the moment in which the Americans declared themſelves independent ſtates. Did this look like a termination of the conteſt? If it did, there was a circumſtance that paſſed in the latter end of the year 1776, from which you might at laſt have learnt it was impoſſible to reduce them by mere force. I mean the affair at Trenton [39. 76, 8.]. The ſudden manner in which this army was gathered together, the ſucceſs that attended it from the nature of the country, plainly ſhewed it was impoſſible entirely to reduce them. But to ſhew the deafneſs of adminiſtration to every proof of the true diſpoſition of America, and to ſhew likewiſe the uniform conduct of gentlemen on this ſide of the Houſe, a motion was made in the latter end of the year 1776 for a reviſion of the laws by which the Americans might think themſelves aggrieved. To reviſe the acts that had been paſſed was ſurely as gentle a word as could be made uſe of, and indeed was the expreſſion made uſe of by the commiſſioners themſelves in a proclamation they iſſued in America. I need not ſay, Sir, this motion was, for various reaſons, but without one ſolid argument, rejected.

Sir, as to the events of the laſt campaign I ſhall touch them very ſlightly. It is ſufficient to ſay, no deciſive ſtroke has been given. We have got poſſeſſion of three towns inſtead of one, but of no more extent of country than is juſt within a ſmall circuit round thoſe towns. With regard to Gen. Burgoyne's expedition, I will only ſay, — that it failed.

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The expedition itſelf is of ſuch a dye that it deſerves a ſeparate conſideration. It ſhould be reſerved to itſelf.

Sir, after having paſſed reſolutions concerning the various facts and events during the period I have been deſcribing, the Houſe will naturally form an opinion concerning their future conduct, and I ſhall then aſk, whether any man can imagine it is poſſible to go on with an offenſive war? If it ſhould appear, that all means are inadequate to the conquering them, and that the having gone on ſo far has ſhaken the credit of the nation, more than it was ſhaken at the end of a ſix-year's war with France, then it will be for the Houſe to conſider what is to be done in the preſent moment. It ſeems to me that the inference will be, that force alone is not ſufficient, and that we muſt call in negotiation to its aid. But, Sir, this is a ſubſequent conſideration. Another queſtion likewiſe with regard to the alliances of this country: If it ſhall appear that we are ſtrong in alliances, then it is very true we may venture ſomewhat further than we might otherwiſe venture. This is a very proper thing to be conſidered.

Sir, I ſet out with acquainting the Houſe, that I meant to-day to begin with a very ſhort part of the buſineſs; it is only to draw an inference from the papers on the table, that in the preſent ſituation of things it will be very imprudent to ſend any more troops out of the kingdom. The peace-eſtabliſhment of troops in G. Britain has been 17,000. Now, Sir, I don't mean by what I ſay to approve of that eſtabliſhment; I think it too high; but ſuch it has been of late years; 17,000 for G. Britain, 12,000 for Ireland, 3500 for Gibraltar, and 2300 for Minorca. Theſe make all together 34,800. This is the eſtabliſhment in times of profound peace. But various reaſons conſpire to make us apprehenſive of war; the conduct of France, the ſtate of public credit, his Majeſty's ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſions is alone ſufficient to prove there is the greateſt reaſon to prepare for a foreign war. Now, Sir, if 34,000 men are neceſſary to be kept up in time of peace, I think no gentleman can be of opinion we ſhould have leſs than that number at the preſent moment. —— Mr Fox then ſhewed very clearly from the papers on the table, that the number of the troops now in G. Britain, including the officers, non-effectives, &c. did not exceed 15,000; in Ireland 8000, in Gibraltar and Minorca 5000; ſo that there was now an actual deficiency of the peace-eſtabliſhment 6000. —— I think, Sir, it appears from this it would be madneſs to part with any more of our army. As to the new levies, I don't now conſider whether the levying them without the approbation of parliament, be legal and conſtitutional; that will fall to be conſidered another day; but I ſpeak now on a ſuppoſition of their being levied. And if they are, I ſhould hope it is not intended that the ſafety of this country is to be left to their defence.

On the whole, Sir, it appears to me, that if gentlemen are not blind, they will ſee the war is impracticable, and that no good will come from force only; that the lives that have been loſt, and the treaſures that have been waſted, have been waſted to no purpoſe; that it is high time we ſhould look to our own ſituation, and not leave ourſelves defenceleſs upon an idea of ſtrengthening the army in America, when after all it will be leſs ſtrong than it was laſt year, which produced nothing deciſive, or in the leaſt tending to complete conqueſt.

Mr Fox concluded with moving, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders, that no more of the old corps be ſent out of the kingdom."

No anſwer was made.

The queſtion was called for, and the Houſe divided: For the queſtion, 165; Againſt it 259.

A Viper's Bite. [11.403.;—21.639.]

A Young man at Marillon having been bit by a viper, his hand ſwelled prodigiouſly in a few minutes, and he felt the keeneſt pain. Mr Dedault, apothecary, who was ſent for, without loſs of time took a razor, and made three ſlight inciſions as long as the breadth of a finger, on the very place where the reptile had depoſited its venom. He then took ſome leaves of the largeſt plantain, known by the name of *ſeptem-lateralis*, bruiſed them, and put them on the wound about two inches thick, and made it faſt by a rag tied with a tape two fingers broad. He next adminiſtered to the patient half a drachm of viper-powder in a glaſs of wine. This potion muſt be adminiſtered four times in twenty-four hours. In the courſe of three or four days the cure was completed. This remedy is no leſs efficacious in the cure of cattle and other animals.

AMERICA. [437.]

From the Pennsylvania Packet.

To their Excellencies the Earl of Carlisle, William Eden, and George Johnstone, Esqs, British Commissioners.

AS I have but a few moments that I can, in conscience, appropriate to a correspondence with your Excellencies, I trust this circumstance will, with you, excuse the abrupt manner in which I introduce myself and my reflections to your attention.

Your letter of the 9th instant to congress, your commission, and the acts of the British parliament upon which they are grounded, are the fashionable subjects of curious inquiry, in how many points of view they are fallacious, and incompetent to the object of your ostensible negotiation. Although congress cannot condescend minutely to animadvert upon your propositions *, as your Excellencies are empowered to hear individuals, I flatter myself, so anxious is your inclination to restore peace, that you will for a moment honour me with your attention.

In your letter of the 9th instant, Gov. Johnstone signed this position, "Notwithstanding the pretended date or present form of the French offers to North America, yet it is notorious, that these were made in consequence of the plans of accommodation previously concerted in G. Britain, and with a view to prevent our reconciliation, and to prolong this destructive war." [439.]

On the 5th of February, in the House of Commons, Gov. Johnstone also signed this position, "I have had a hint, and have good reason to believe, a proposition will be made to parliament in four or five days, by administration, that may be a ground of re-union. I really do not know the particulars; nevertheless, as I learn some preliminaries have lately gone from France, I think it cannot be deemed unfriendly to either country, to give you notice of this intended proposition, that you may in prudence do nothing hastily with a foreign power."

The "preliminaries" mentioned by Gov Johnstone, as "lately gone from France," were at that moment at sea, with Mr Simeon Deane [248.], and had been so some weeks. They were to the following purport: "That his Most Christian Majesty was determined to acknowledge our independence, and make a treaty with us of amity and commerce: That, in this treaty, no advantage would be taken of our present situation to obtain terms from us, which otherwise would not be convenient for us to agree to; his Majesty desiring that the treaty, once made, should be durable, and our amity subsist for ever; which could not be expected, if each nation did not find its interest in the continuance as well as in the commencement of it: it was therefore his intention, that the terms of the treaty should be such, as we might be willing to agree to, if our state had been long established, and in the fulness of strength and power, and such as we should approve of when that time should come: That his Majesty was fixed in his determination, not only to acknowledge, but to support our independence by every means in his power: That, in doing this, he might probably be soon engaged in war, with all the expences, risk, and damage, usually attending it; yet he should not expect any compensation from us on that account; nor pretend that he acted wholly for our sakes; since, besides his real good-will to us and our cause, it was manifestly the interest of France, that the power of England should be diminished by our separation from it. He should, moreover, not so much as insist, that, if he engaged in the war with England on our account, we should not make a separate peace for ourselves, whenever good and advantageous terms were offered to us: The only condition he should require, and rely on, would be this: "That we, in no peace to be made with England, should give up our independence, and return to the obedience of that government."—These preliminaries were, by Monsr. Girard, in the name of his Most Christian Majesty, announced to the American commissioners at Paris on the 16th day of December last. And in consequence of them, the treaty of Paris, between America and France, was actually signed on the 6th of February 1778. It is notorious that it was on the 19th day of February that Lord North introduced his propositions to parliament for a reunion with America.

From this state of facts, two points result: First, That the two positions signed by Gov. Johnstone militate against each other in direct terms. Secondly, "That

* [Similar to the introduction [38. 652.] of the Answer to the Declaration of Independence.]

"That ſo far were the French offers from being made in conſequence of the plans of accommodation concerted in G. Britain," that the latter were made in conſequence only of the former: for the French offers were made on the 16th of December; Gov. Johnſtone (connected with adminiſtration) on the 5th of February expreſsly ſays, he was then ignorant of any particulars of a plan of accommodation; on the 6th of February the French offers were completed by a treaty; and it was not till the 19th of February that any plan of accommodation was communicated to the Britiſh parliament. Your Excellencies, however, do not ſcruple, even in your firſt addreſs to congreſs, to aſſert a poſition, the contrary to which is known to be the fact. I will not charge you with a deſigned falſhty: the people will uſe their diſcretion. At any rate, this conduct on your part warns them to be upon their guard againſt you.

Having thus vindicated the honour of our good and great ally the King of France, permit me to touch upon your propoſitions to congreſs.

Your Excellencies offer us a ſeat for our repreſentatives in your parliament. Happily for us, we are too well acquainted with the inſignificancy of the Scots repreſentatives there, to expect that American repreſentatives can, in the ſame place, poſſeſs any importance; or that America can derive any advantage from ſuch a repreſentation.

As an alternative, you propoſe to ſend agents to our aſſemblies. But as we know they would be ſpies upon us, and agents to purchaſe our voices, we will have no ſuch characters among us.

You propoſe to concur in meaſures to diſcharge the debts of America. By this, as our ſubjection is implied, ſo are reſtrictions of ſome ſort upon our trade; of neceſſity, ſo is a diminution of our ability to diſcharge our debts. We know you cannot diſcharge the debts of your own nation, we therefore cannot expect that you will, or even deſire that you ſhould, diſcharge any part of ours. We are willing and able to diſcharge our debts, without your concurrence or aid. Your offer, therefore, wears the appearance of being officious and idle.

You propoſe to extend every freedom to trade that our reſpective intereſts can require. Do we not know, that you have a natural inclination to monopolize trade? Do we not know, that your and our intereſts in the point of trade are in direct oppoſition? It is your intereſt that our trade ſhould be limited, — it is ours that it ſhould be unlimited: — we there differ *toto cœlo*.

You propoſe a ceſſation of hoſtilities. Withdraw your forces by land, and hoſtilities there are inſtantly ended: you need not be anxious for a ceſſation at ſea; on that element we have every thing to fear from you. If you mean fair, why then do you delay to do that which you ſeem to deſire, and which that it be done reſts entirely with yourſelves?

Such are your principal offers in detail. Of how little value are they to us!

But you offer us every thing ſhort of independence. If you are ſerious, of how little value muſt ſuch a connection with us be to you! — Will your Excellencies condeſcend, with me, to view G. Britain and America under one ſovereign; the ſovereignty in Britain; America poſſeſſed of powers of government, but ſhort of independence?

America, formed for empire, muſt naturally arrive at it; having taſted of it, ſhe will ever be anxious to poſſeſs it again; having by arms acquired a power, but ſhort of independence, ſhe will increaſe in reputation and ability to become independent, and this will increaſe her deſire to be ſo; her former ſucceſs will poſſeſs her with confidence and hope; experience will make her ever ſuſpicious of the intentions of Britain: hence, being in poſſeſſion of powers, only ſhort of independence, ſhe will always be prepared to aſſert her rights, eſpecially having in mind her naked condition at the ſudden commencement of the preſent war. In ſuch a formidable ſituation, deſign, accident, ſuſpicion, or the breath of diſpleaſure on either ſide, muſt, in a few years, break the cobweb by which you offer to hold her under the dominion of Britain. And is the acquiring dominion, to be held by ſuch a tie, worth another campaign! Can it be worth the purſuit of a man of common honeſty and common ſenſe!

But ſuppoſing your offers to be (what they are not) of ſterling value to America, how inadequate are your powers to the purpoſe of accommodation! The great Lord Abingdon puts this matter in the cleareſt point of view. In his moſt elegant proteſt on this ſubject, he ſays,—"Although the Commiſſioners and

the

the Congrefs be agreed, fuch agreement is of no effect till confirmed by Parliament; which is giving fuch advantage to parliament, by knowing what congrefs will do, and is of fuch difadvantage to congrefs, by not knowing what parliament will confirm, that the very inequality of the conditions will put a ſtop to accommodation." If America enters into terms with you, ſee what might be the conſequence. Your Excellencies muſt allow, that it is our duty to avoid them.

We have made a ſolemn treaty with France; the object is, the eſtabliſhment of our independence. If we treat with you upon the footing of dependence, we at once break our faith with France, for ever loſe all credit with foreign nations, and are, *ipſo facto*, cut off even from the hope of foreign ſuccours. In this ſituation, you will abſolutely hold us at mercy. Your King, Miniſters, and Parliament, may refuſe to ratify your engagements, for they have the power to do ſo. Gov. Johnſtone has long and ably pleaded the cauſe of America: Is he now come to our ſhore to invite us to ſurrender to the juſtice and mercy of our moſt unjuſt and vengeful enemies! Enemies who have, for a long courſe of years, treated us with the baſeſt deceptions, and calumniated us throughout Europe: enemies who have ſtarved to death our countrymen taken priſoners, loading them, while alive and in their power, with every inſult: enemies who gave ſtretch to their ſavage allies, to murder our old and unarmed farmers, and their helpleſs women and children: enemies who have plundered our country, burned our towns, and armed ſon againſt father, ſervant againſt maſter, and brother againſt brother, in order to ſubject us: enemies who have moved even hell itſelf, to accompliſh their purpoſe of blood, ruin, and tyranny: enemies utterly abandoned to corruption, deſtitute of public virtue, deaf to the voice of juſtice, and dead to the feelings of humanity! Can it poſſibly be expected that ſuch enemies, after the expence of ſo many millions, the loſs of ſo much of their own blood, the diſgrace their arms have ſuſtained, the inſults to which they have been obliged to ſubmit from foreign nations in their purſuit of our deſtruction, the impending ruin under which they have been driven by our oppoſition; I ſay, can it poſſibly be expected, that when ſuch enemies, ſo provoked, ſhall find us lying at their mercy, they will ratify your Excellencies terms but ſhort of independence, and be content to hold dominion over us by ſo ſlender a tie as a cobweb! *Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes.*

America is independent, *de facto, et de jure.* She will maintain her ſtation at the expence of her laſt drop of blood. It is in vain to ſolicit what your arms, when moſt powerful, were not able to compel. You are no longer in that ſituation. America is more competent to the conteſt than ever ſhe has been. Our reſolution is fixed; nor do we fear "the horrors and devaſtations of war," with which, in the concluſion of your letter, you threaten us. France has acknowledged our independence; the great powers of Europe ſmile upon us: we rely upon our own virtue, and the favour of Heaven. If we continue firm, we ſhall continue independent. Farewell.

W. H. D.*

York-Town, June 17. 1778.

* This letter is aſcribed to William Henry Drayton, Eſq; of South Carolina. [431. & 37. 171.]

By the Earl of Carliſle, Sir Henry Clinton, William Eden, Eſq; and George Johnſtone, Eſq; Commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty, in purſuance of an Act of Parliament, to treat, conſult, and agree, upon the means of quieting the diſorders now ſubſiſting in certain of the Colonies, Plantations, and Provinces, of North America,

PROCLAMATION.

WHereas the King in Parliament being deſirous to reſtore the bleſſings of reconciliation and peace to G. Britain and her colonies, did, in the courſe of laſt ſeſſion, repeal certain acts which were found to have excited jealouſies, and given apprehenſions of danger to liberty, in the ſaid colonies; And being further deſirous, in the moſt ſpeedy and effectual manner, to remove every obſtruction to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, did appoint us his commiſſioners to act on this continent, and by our preſence in America to prevent the delays that muſt have attended the paſſage and return of meſſengers to and from Europe, on every ſubject of diſcuſſion that might ariſe: Be it known to all whom it may

concern,

concern, That we being met at Philadelphia on the 10th of June, did from thence diſpatch the following letter, with the incloſures hereto annexed, to Henry Laurens, Eſq; Preſident of the Congreſs, and have received the anſwer ſubjoined [428, 29, 30.].

We now call upon all perſons in the Britiſh colonies or ſtates of North America, to judge with candour of the gracious intentions entertained by his Majeſty, and by Parliament, towards them, and to the aiding us in bringing the unhappy diviſions now ſubſiſting in this continent to a ſpeedy termination, and in procuring the laſting peace and ſecurity of all the different members of this once happy and proſperous empire.

In theſe public communications of our proceedings, to which the people of North America are ſo fully intitled, we ſhall not pretend to employ argument farther than may be neceſſary to explain our own conduct, without any view to bias the judgement of thoſe who are not leſs intereſted than we are on our part, to decide for themſelves in theſe important matters.

As the great object that muſt determine our own deliberations is the proſperity of G. Britain, in conſiſtence with the general welfare of the empire, we naturally expect to find among the inhabitants of North America a like attachment and ſolicitude for the intereſt of their general confederacy, and of the ſeveral colonies or ſtates of which they belong.

In this ſpirit they will judge of the propoſitions contained in the preceding letter.

Thoſe propoſitions we have made in the hope that they may become more beneficial to our country in the preſent ſituation of affairs, than the original plans of ſettlement conceived to reſtrain the trade and controul the internal government of the colonies, and more ſafe for all parties, than any arrangements calculated to form a revenue in America at the diſpoſal of parliament; we at leaſt flatter ourſelves, that they may be found ſufficient to eſtabliſh that union of force, on which the ſtrength and ſafety of nations depend, without endangering the liberty of the ſubject in any part of the empire. The congreſs, the aſſemblies, and the people of America, will judge for themſelves, whether that union of force which we on our part deem of ſo much advantage to G. Britain, may not be of equal advantage to them; and whether the internal peace of their own ſyſtem will not be more ſecure under the title and majeſty of the King of G. Britain, whoſe prerogatives are exerciſed within ſtrict limitations, and whoſe authority will enſure the regular execution of every law that may be provided by the repreſentatives of the people for their peace and ſecurity, than it ever could be if left to be agitated by the ſtorms of faction, and the jarring intereſts of ſo many parties as are likely to divide this continent, after they have laid aſide the reſpect that is due to the ancient conſtitution, under which they have ſo long proſpered.

They will judge, whether ſuch an union with G. Britain will not be preferable to the alliance of the French monarchy, which ever has been, and in its conſtitution ever muſt be, an enemy to all freedom, of laws and religion. In theſe expreſſions, we wiſh to preſerve the reſpect that is due to the perſons of princes, without being the dupes of their policy; and we muſt, without diſputing either the greatneſs or the goodneſs of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſtill inſiſt, that the policy of France on the preſent occaſion has been inſidious, and not more hoſtile to G. Britain, than in its tendency pernicious to the people of America, however it may be flattering to the ambition of ſome, and favourable to the private intereſt of others.

But, above all, we call upon thoſe who have ſuffered, or who may ſuffer, by the continuance of the calamities of war, ſeriouſly to conſider the original cauſe of the preſent hoſtilities, with the propoſitions we have made to remove them, and to obviate all further diſputes. We call upon them to conſider the reaſons, which, notwithſtanding the repeated and ſolemn declarations of the people of America, that they never wiſhed to ſeparate themſelves from G. Britain, are now aſſigned by the congreſs, for rejecting any diſcuſſion on theſe ſubjects, unleſs G. Britain ſhall conſent to preliminary articles, that muſt prevent any ſubſequent union of intereſt between us. And we truſt, that having ſo conſidered theſe matters, they will acquit G. Britain of the guilt to be imputed to the authors of any diſtreſs to which they may ſtill be expoſed.

Hoping that a fair judgement will be paſſed

paſſed on our proceedings, we ſhall purſue ſuch meaſures as we apprehend moſt likely to acquit us of the duty which we owe to our ſovereign, our fellow-ſubjects in G. Britain, and the colonies, and to evince the ſincerity of the intentions with which we endeavour to obtain thoſe bleſſings of peace which are the objects of our commiſſion; devoutly praying for the aſſiſtance of Almighty God, and the concurrence of all good men.

By their Excellencies command,
ADAM FERGUSON, Sec.

We formerly inſerted [39. 424.] ſome letters concerning an exchange of priſoners: in an American paper, dated, Yorktown, Pennſylvania, (whither the congreſs removed [39. 605.] on Gen. Howe's approach to Philadelphia), May 2. there is a report by commiſſioners appointed by Gen. Waſhington, who met with commiſſioners appointed by Gen. Howe, on this buſineſs. In purſuance of a letter from Gen. Howe, dated, Philadelphia, March 27. in which reference is had to a former correſpondence, and Gen. Waſhington's anſwer, dated, Head-Quarters, March 29. the commiſſioners met, March 31. at Germantown; which was conſidered ſo far a neutral place, as that no troops were permitted to enter it, except a commiſſioned officer, with a ſerjeant and twelve dragoons, from each army, to attend the reſpective commiſſioners. ——The commiſſions follow.

By his Excellency Sir William Howe, Knight of the Moſt Honourable order of the Bath, General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's forces within the Colonies, lying on the Atlantic ocean, from Nova Scotia to Weſt Florida, inclusive, &c.

To Col. Charles O'Hara, Col. Humphrey Stephens, and Capt. Richard Fitzpatrick. [Joſhua Loring, Eſq; Commiſſary-General of Priſoners, was to give his occaſional attendance.]

IN purſuance of an agreement entered into with Gen. Waſhington, for the appointment of Commiſſioners on his part and mine, to meet at Germantown, on Tueſday the 10th day of March 1778, with full powers to take under their conſideration all paſt tranſactions relative to the exchange of priſoners, to adjuſt the differences that have ſo long ſubſiſted in regard to them, to remove all difficulties that may ariſe in carrying into execution a general exchange of the priſoners with both parties at this time, and finally to eſtabliſh a regular and explicit cartel for the future, I do hereby nominate and appoint you, Col. Charles O'Hara, Col. Humphrey Stephens, and Capt. Richard Fitzpatrick, commiſſioners, on my part, for the purpoſes aforeſaid; and you, or any two of you, are accordingly to repair to Germantown on the day above mentioned, and there to treat, determine, and agree, with a like number of commiſſioners, of ſuitable ranks, on the part of Gen. Waſhington, veſted with ſimilar powers to thoſe herein mentioned, upon all matters whatſoever relative to priſoners.

For all which this ſhall be to you, Col. Charles O'Hara, Col. Humphrey Stephens, and Capt. Richard Fitzpatrick, or any two of you, a ſufficient warrant; and your engagements ſo concluded upon will, upon condition of their being mutually interchanged, be finally ratified and confirmed on my part.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at Head Quarters, Philadelphia, the 5th day of March 1778.

W. HOWE.

By his Excellency's command,
ROBERT MACKENZIE. (Copy.)"

" By his Excellency George Waſhington, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of all the forces of the United States of America,

To Col. William Grayſon, Lt-Col. Robert Hanſon Harriſon, and Alexander Hamilton, and Elias Boudinop, Eſq; Commiſſary-General of Priſoners.

WHEREAS a propoſition was made by me, on the 30th of July 1776, to his Excellency Gen. Sir William Howe, and acceded to by him on the 1ſt day of Auguſt following, ſtipulating an exchange of priſoners, " officer for officer of equal rank, ſoldier for ſoldier, and citizen for citizen;"

And whereas differences have ariſen on the conſtruction and execution of this agreement, and it has been found by experience to be inadequate to all the deſireable purpoſes for which it was intended, not being ſufficiently extenſive and definitive to comprehend the diverſity of circumſtances incident to the ſtate of captivity, or to aſcertain the various modes of relief applicable to all:

In order to adjuſt all ſuch differences,

to prevent others in future, so far as may be practicable, and to fix the exchange and accommodation of prisoners of war upon a more certain, liberal, and ample foundation, you are, in virtue of full powers to me delegated, to meet such commissioners of suitable rank as are or shall be appointed on the part of Gen. Sir William Howe, at Germantown, on the last day of this month, and who shall come duly authorised to treat on the subject:

With them to confer, determine, and agree, upon a treaty and convention for the exchange of prisoners of war, and for all matters whatsoever which may be properly contained therein, on principles of justice, humanity, and mutual advantage, and agreeable to the customary rules and practice of war among civilized nations. For all which this shall be your sufficient warrant; and your engagements, being mutually interchanged, shall be ratified and confirmed by me.

Given under my hand and seal, at head quarters, Valley-Forge, this 28th day of March, 1778.

G. WASHINGTON.

By his Excellency's command,
JOHN LAURENS, A.-de-C. (Copy.)"

After reporting, that the commissioners met on the 31st March, Gen. Washington's commissioners proceed thus.

"We produced our respective powers, and interchanged copies for further examination; after which a proposition was made to us, to take up the business of our meeting in the form of a general cartel, and to make the discussion of past transactions a secondary object; in doing which it was to be understood, that nothing was to be final or obligatory till the whole treaty should be concluded. To this we readily agreed, as the mode appeared eligible in itself, and consonant with the intention of our commission. These preliminaries being adjusted, a paper was submitted to our consideration, containing a number of articles relative to the subject of our negotiation; which we promised to peruse, and deliver our sentiments concerning.

Gen. Howe's commissioners proposed to adjourn till the next day, and expressed a desire of returning that evening to Philadelphia; to which we did not then think proper to object.

Having met the next morning, we, in a cursory manner, pointed out some imperfections in Gen. Howe's commission: An essential one was, that it contained no recital of the authority by which he acted; whereas your Excellency's commission expressly specifies, that it is "in virtue of full powers to you delegated." His commissioners promised to communicate our objections, and receive his further instruction.

We proceeded in the mean time to a comparison of ideas on the paper above mentioned, and made rough minutes of the result; agreeing, that whatever might be adopted should only be considered as a concurrence in some general principles, which were to be modified, explained, enlarged, and applied, as should be afterwards determined.

It was then proposed to digest what had been done into a more regular and explicit form, and to prepare any new propositions which might occur; but as this would necessarily require time, it was agreed to defer our next interview to Friday the 3d of April.

The commissioners from Gen. Howe then informed us, that it was expected by him the commissioners on both sides were always to retire, after the business of the day, within their respective lines; and that the neutrality of Germantown was only to continue during the time of actual negotiation; as, on account of the proximity of that place to Philadelphia, many inconveniencies might attend our constant residence there.

This proposal was equally unexpected and surprising. We conceived it to be contrary to the tenor of the correspondence communicated to us, which had passed between your Excellency and Gen. Howe, for appointment of a place of treaty. It could not but produce much unnecessary delay in the negotiation, the distance between your camp and Germantown being sixteen miles, and tended to impose a new and burthensome condition on us, by obliging us to perform a journey of twice that distance every day. In point of propriety, and for the dispatch of business, we thought it necessary the commissioners should remain constantly together.

These motives, and an apprehension that something might be implied in the objection unfavourable to our personal honour, determined us to suspend the negotiation till we had reported to your Excellency the terms required, and received your directions in consequence.

We declared our resolutions and reason to Gen. Howe's commissioners, and returned to camp directly."

The commissioners met again on the 6th of April. Gen. Howe's commissioners informed Gen. Washington's, that Gen. Howe would not consent to the alteration proposed respecting an insertion of the powers under which he acted; that he meant the treaty to be of a personal nature, founded on the mutual confidence and honour of the contracting Generals; and had no intention either of binding the nation, or extending the cartel beyond the limits and duration of his own command.

In answer, Gen. Washington's commissioners assigned these reasons for thinking there was a material defect in these powers, which must render any treaty they could form nugatory and unequal: — nugatory, because the private faith of an individual could not, in the nature of things, be a competent or proper security for a treaty of public import; and unequal, because, on the one hand, from the express terms of their powers, the public faith would be plighted for their engagements; and, on the other, Gen. Howe alone would be bound for the performance of his commissioners engagements.

Gen. Howe's commissioners then intimated an impropriety in treating with them on a national ground, which might imply an acknowledgement inconsistent with the claims of G. Britain.

To this Gen. Washington's commissioners replied, if there was any inconsistency at all, it would operate generally against the forming a cartel on any principle whatever, and against the whole business of exchange; but that the measure was calculated for mutual advantage, and must justify itself on its expediency and necessity: they supported their observations from precedents drawn from practice in like cases. And, in order to obviate every scruple, and remove every impediment to the execution of the commission, they proposed, that a clause should be admitted into the cartel, declaring, that no expression contained in it should be construed to affect the political claims of either country, in any thing not directly necessary to the due and faithful observance of the treaty. This they thought a good expedient for reconciling difficulties on both sides.

Two British commissioners went to Gen. Howe for final instructions; who, on their return, informed Gen. Washington's, that he persisted in refusing to enlarge his powers on his part by the declaration required on theirs.

Gen. Washington's commissioners then stated again their objections; to which Gen. Howe's commissioners answered. Gen. Washington's commissioners prepared a reply; which Gen. Howe's commissioners would not receive or read; whereupon Gen. Washington's read it in the hearing of Gen. Howe's commissioners.

The commissioners reported to Gen. Washington; and he transmitted the report to congress. Whereupon that body formed the following resolve.

"In CONGRESS, *April* 21. 1778.

Resolved, That Congress approve of the conduct of Col. Grayson, Lt-Col. Harrison, Lt-Col. Hamilton, and Elias Boudinot, Esq; commissioners appointed by Gen. Washington to meet the commissioners appointed by Gen. Sir William Howe, and with them to confer, determine, and agree, upon a treaty and convention for the exchange of prisoners of war, and for all matters whatsoever which may be properly contained therein, in the several meetings held at Germantown and Newton, with the said commissioners of Gen. Howe.

Resolved, That Congress are sincerely desirous of settling a cartel, for the exchange of prisoners, on principles of justice, humanity, and mutual advantage, and agreeable to the customary rules and practice of war among civilized nations; and that they lament the obstacles raised by Gen. Howe and his commissioners, during the negotiations held for this desirable purpose."

The report was published by order of Congress, and authenticated by the subscription of CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

From the Boston Gazette.

"*Boston, June* 25. The following letter from Gen. Sullivan to Gen. Pigot, and Gen. Pigot's answer thereto, are published by desire.

"SIR, *Providence, June* 4. 1778.

THE repeated applications of the distressed families of those persons who were captured by your troops, on the 25th ult. induce me to write to you upon the subject. As those men were not in actual service, or found in arms, I cannot conceive

ceive what were the motives for taking them, or guefs the terms upon which their releafe may be obtained.

Had the war on the part of Britain been founded in juftice, and had your troops in their excurfion completed the deftruction of the boats, and our military preparations in that quarter, without wantonly deftroying defenceleſs towns, burning houſes conſecrated to the Deity, plundering and abuſing innocent inhabitants, and dragging from their peaceful habitations unarmed and unoffending men; ſuch an expedition might have ſhone with ſplendor: it is now darkened with ſavage cruelty, and ſtained with indelible diſgrace. [493.]

In your laſt letter to me, you give it as your opinion, that the inhabitants of America, at large, would entertain more favourable ſentiments of the views and intentions of G. Britain, than I ſeemed inclined to have: — If, Sir, the unprecedented cruelty of your troops, diſplayed upon every petty advantage ſince the commencement of this conteſt; the inhuman and unexampled treatment of priſoners, who, by the fortune of war, have fallen into your power, had not ſufficiently convinced the inhabitants of the United States, that they had nothing to expect from that nation but a continuance of thoſe tyrannical and cruel meaſures which drove them to a ſeparation, the conduct of your party in their late excurſion muſt have ſtamped it with infallible certainty.

The law of retaliation has not as yet been exerciſed by the Americans. Humanity has marked the line of their conduct thus far, even though they knew that their tenderneſs was attributed to baſe timidity. But if a departure from the laws of humanity can in any inſtance be juſtified, it muſt be when ſuch relentleſs deſtroyers are intrapped by the vigilance of the party invaded. Perhaps, at ſome ſuch period, the Americans, fired with reſentment of accumulated injuries, wearied with the long exerciſe of a humane conduct, which has only been rewarded with barbarity and inſult, and deſpairing to mitigate the horrors of war by perſiſting in the practice of a virtue which their enemies ſeem to have baniſhed from their minds, may, by ſuddenly executing the law of retaliation, convince Britons, that they have miſtaken the motives of American clemency, and trifled too long with undeſerved lenity. Should ſuch an event take place, the unhappy ſufferers may charge their misfortunes to the commanding officers of the Britiſh army in this country, whoſe miſtaken conduct has weaned the affections of Americans from your nation,—driven them to diſavow allegiance to your ſovereign, and at length roufed them to acts of retaliation.

I ſhould not have wrote to you ſo particularly upon this ſubject, had I not obſerved in the Newport gazette, that the conduct of your troops employed in the late expedition, had received your approbation and warmeſt thanks.

Your favouring me with a line, informing upon what terms a releaſe of thoſe unfortunate perſons may be obtained, will much oblige,

Sir, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

Maj.-Gen. Pigot.

SIR, *Newport, June* 10. 1778.

I received your very extraordinary letter; and as you requeſt nothing more than the favour of a line, to inform you upon what terms the priſoners taken on the 25th of laſt month can be obtained, it is unneceſſary to trouble you with a reply to any other part of your letter.

You are pleaſed to ſay you cannot conjecture upon what terms their releaſe may be obtained. You certainly muſt know, that, by the laws of this country, every man above ſixteen, and under ſixty, is obliged to ſerve as a ſoldier, under very ſevere penalties; and have generals and field-officers appointed to lead them whenever called forth; and I have no doubt but many of thoſe very perſons whom you call peaceable inhabitants, have been marched on the late intended invaſion of this iſland, by Gen. Spencer. This being the caſe, I do not ſee there can be any objections made to their being exchanged for ſoldiers or ſeamen.—Any one who does not come under the above deſcription, of being between ſixteen and ſixty, ſhall, upon your pointing him out, be immediately ſet at liberty, without any exchange. Should this propoſal be agreeable to you, I am ready to make the exchange as ſoon as you pleaſe; but in caſe it does not meet with your approbation, I am ſorry to acquaint you, that not having it in my power to accommodate the priſoners ſo conveniently and well as I wiſh to do, I muſt be under the neceſſity, when an opportunity

offers, of ſending them to New York, where they will be better attended to, and more at large, and I wiſh I could ſay their exchange more eaſily effected.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

R. PIGOT.

The following is publiſhed by order of the American congreſs, and ſigned *Charles Thomſon, Sec.*

" Copy of a letter from the Rev. Mr Samuel Kirkland, Miſſionary and Interpreter for the Six Nations; together with a meſſage from the Six Nations to Maj.-Gen. Gates, commanding the army of the United States, in the northern department, dated at Oneida, Oct. 31. 1777.

" To the Hon. Maj.-Gen. Gates, Commander in Chief of the northern department of the United States.

SIR, I delivered your meſſage to the Oneida Sachems, informing them of the capture of Gen. Burgoyne and his whole army; and I preſented the warriors your requeſt, that a number of their beſt men, not exceeding thirty or forty, ſhould immediately repair to Albany, where they would receive further directions. I alſo ſent their head warriors with the belt of information, to the Onandagoes, four days ago. To each of the above you have the following replies.

" From the Sachems of Oneida.

" Brother, Chief Warrior of Arahoctea,

This is good news you have ſent us. It is great news. You have taken the General and his army, who thought to march through all America with his army, making a wide road. This is the fortune of war. Thoſe who are proud, are ſometimes humbled. It has proved true in this inſtance; and it is perfectly right. We thank God for what has taken place.

Brother, We Sachems have nothing to ſay to the warriors. We have given them up for the field. They muſt act as they think wiſe.

Brother, We thank you for informing us ſo ſpeedily of your conqueſt. We wiſh you a ſucceſſion of good fortune.

Sachnagearat, White Skins.
Ojeſtatare, Graſshopper."

" From the Warriors.

" Brother,

We rejoice greatly in your ſucceſs. It revives our minds. Two of our head warriors are abroad. Upon their return you ſhall immediately hear from us. A few only at preſent accompany your meſſenger to Albany.

Quideleſs, Peter.
Thagneghtoris."

" From the Onondago Sachems and Warriors.

" Brother Arahoctea,

We have heard your voice. Your belt has come in good time, and brings good news.

Brother, We congratulate you upon the extraordinary ſucceſs of your army. Your enemy, once very ſtrong in that quarter, is now ſubdued. This is matter of great rejoicing. Indeed we have long expected it would be his fate, as he talked very proudly among all the Indians, and told what he would do to the Americans. He deſpiſed them. The army he ſent againſt Fort Schuyler ſpake very inſolently, quite too proud, " That they would trample all down before them, and at firſt ſight of them the fort would vaniſh."—But now the proud are brought low! This is right.

Brother, We ſend your belt of intelligence forward to the Cayugas and Senecas. We hope its influence will be very extenſive. We expect it will ſoon reach Niagara.

Brother, The great God has brought about this happy revolution, as you obſerved in your ſpeech to us. We muſt all aſcribe the honour, the wiſdom, and victory to him.

Brother, We wiſh you a continuation of ſucceſs. Farewell.

Teahtewengurb."

From Loudon's New-York Packet, of June 4. printed at Fiſh-Kills.

An addreſs of the Oneida Sachems to a party of young warriors, bound to Gen. Waſhington, conducted by Maj. de Touſard.

" Nephews, Warriors, open your ears! YOU are now parting with your uncles, the Sachems;—it is common on ſuch occaſions to ſpeak a few words. Young warriors often need advice;—you are undertaking a long march;—you will be expoſed to fatigue and many temptations, and many will be your obſervers, not only Americans, but ſome chief warriors of our father the French King. Keep in mind that warriors ſuſtain an important character: they can do much good, or commit great enormities; they are

are to do good by removing out of the way such evils as threaten the peace of the country: here they display the hero: but private revenge is to be carefully avoided; — to abuse and plunder a helpless (and it may be an innocent) family is beneath the character of a warrior.

Nephews, Keep in mind you are bound to the grand army of America, and will be introduced to Gen. Washington, the chief warrior; to a great officer of our father the French King, the Marquis de la Fayette, at whose particular application you go. In you any misconduct, if only a little, will be of extensive influence, the reproach not be easily wiped away: therefore observe a line of conduct proper for warriors. Let there be always a good agreement between you, — be all of one mind, — have one object in view, — and do not let every one think himself a head warrior, or that he may use all those freedoms which are indulged at home; but let one and all yield implicit obedience to Maj. de Toufard, who will conduct you in the march, and fight with you.

Beware of strong liquors, the common beguiler of Indians. — Nephews, If you observe good order, sobriety, and play the man, your deportment in this case will resound through the American army, be noticed by Gen. Washington, the chief warrior, and finally reach the ears of our father the French King, and we Sachems shall rejoice to hear from you.

Ojistalate, alias Grafshopper,
Speaker in behalf of the Sachems.

To the above the warriors returned thanks for their good advice; promised implicit obedience to Maj. de Toufard, their conductor; that good agreement should subsist between them; and closed with a pointed exhortation to the Sachems to maintain one uniform line of conduct in their deliberations, pursue them with resolution, and not restrain the warriors.

Fort Schuyler, April 24.
Interpreted by S. Kirkland, Miss.

From the Royal American Gazette, July 14.
Gen. Washington's account of the late action in the Jerseys. [432.]

"*Englishtown, July* 1. 1778.

I embrace this first moment of leisure to give Congress a more full and particular account of the movements of the army under my command, since its passing the Delaware, than the situation of our affairs would heretofore permit.

I had the honour to advise them, that on the appearance of the enemy's intention to march through Jersey becoming serious, I had detached Gen. Maxwell's brigade, in conjunction with the militia of that state, to intercept and impede their progress, by every obstruction in their power, so as to give time to the army under my command to come up with them, and take advantage of any favourable circumstances that might present themselves. The army having proceeded to Coryell's ferry, and crossed the Delaware at that place, I immediately detached Col. Morgan, with a select corps of 600 men, to reinforce Gen. Maxwell, and marched with the main body towards Princetown.

The slow advance of the enemy had greatly the air of design, and led me, with others, to suspect that Gen. Clinton, desirous of a general action, was endeavouring to draw us down into the lower country, in order, by a rapid movement, to gain our right, and take possession of the strong grounds above us. This consideration, and to give the troops time to repose and refresh themselves from the fatigues they had experienced from rainy and excessive hot weather, determined me to halt at Hopewell township, about five miles from Princetown, where we remained till the morning of the 25th. On the preceding day I had made a second detachment of 1500 chosen troops, under Brig.-Gen. Scott, to reinforce those already in the vicinity of the enemy, the more effectually to annoy and delay their march. The next day the army moved to Kingston; and having received intelligence, that the enemy were prosecuting their route towards Monmouth court-house, I dispatched 1000 select men under Brig.-Gen. Wayne, and sent the Marquis de la Fayette to take the command of the whole advanced corps, including Maxwell's brigade and Morgan's light infantry, with orders to take the first fair opportunity of attacking the enemy's rear. In the evening of the same day, the whole army marched from Kingston, where our baggage was left, with intention to preserve a proper distance for supporting the advanced corps, and arrived at Cranbury early the next morning. The intense heat of the weather, and a heavy storm unluckily coming on, made it impossible to resume our march that day without great inconvenience and injury

jury to the troops. Our advanced corps being differently circumſtanced, moved from the poſition it had held the night before, and took poſt in the evening on the Monmouth road, about five miles from the enemy's rear, in expectation of attacking them next morning on their march. The main body having remained at Cranbury, the advanced corps was found to be too remote, and too far upon the right, to be ſupported either in caſe of an attack upon or from the enemy; which induced me to ſend orders to the Marquis to file off by his left towards Engliſhtown; which he accordingly executed early in the morning of the 27th.

The enemy marching from Allentown had changed their diſpoſition, and placed their beſt troops in the rear, conſiſting of all the grenadiers, light infantry, and chaſſeurs of the line. This alteration made it neceſſary to increaſe the number of our advanced corps; in conſequence of which I detached Maj.-Gen. Lee, with two brigades, to join the Marquis at Engliſhtown; on whom of courſe the command of the whole devolved, amounting to about 5000 men. The main body marched the ſame day, and encamped within three miles of that place. Morgan's corps was left hovering on the enemy's right flank, and the Jerſey militia, amounting at this time to about 7 or 800 men, under Gen. Dickenſon, on their left.

The enemy were now encamped in a ſtrong poſition, with their right extending about a mile and a half beyond the court-houſe, in the parting of the roads leading to Shrewſbury and Middletown, and their left along the road from Allentown to Monmouth, about three miles on this ſide the court-houſe. Their right flank lay on the ſkirt of a ſmall wood, while their left was ſecured by a very thick one, a moraſs running towards their rear, and their whole front covered by a wood, and for a conſiderable extent towards the left with a moraſs. In this ſituation they halted till the morning of the 28th.

Matters being thus ſituated, and having had the beſt information, that if the enemy were once arrived at the heights of Middletown, ten or twelve miles from where they were, it would be impoſſible to attempt any thing againſt them with any proſpect of ſucceſs, I determined to attack the rear the moment they ſhould get in motion from their preſent ground. I communicated my intention to Gen. Lee, and ordered him to make his diſpoſition for the attack, and to keep his troops conſtantly lying upon their arms, to be in readineſs at the ſhorteſt notice. This was done with reſpect to the troops under my immediate command.

About five in the morning, Gen. Dickinſon ſent an expreſs, informing that the front of the enemy had begun their march. I inſtantly put the army in motion, and ſent orders by one of my aid-de-camps to Gen. Lee to move on and attack them, unleſs there ſhould be very powerful reaſons to the contrary; acquainting him at the ſame time, that I was marching to ſupport him, and for doing it with the greater expedition and convenience, ſhould make the men diſencumber themſelves of their packs and blankets.

After marching about five miles, to my great ſurpriſe and mortification I met the whole advanced corps retreating, and, as I was told, by Gen. Lee's orders, without having made any oppoſition, except one fire given by the party under the command of Col. Butler, on their being charged by the enemy's cavalry, who were repulſed. I proceeded immediately to the rear of the corps, which I found cloſely preſſed by the enemy, and gave directions for forming part of the retreating troops, who by the brave and ſpirited conduct of the officers, aided by ſome pieces of well-ſerved artillery, checked the enemy's advance, and gave time to make a diſpoſition of the left wing and ſecond line of the army upon an eminence, and in a wood a little in the rear, covered by a moraſs in front. On this were placed ſome batteries of cannon by Lord Stirling, who commanded the left wing, which played upon the enemy with great effect, and, ſeconded by parties of infantry, detached to oppoſe them, effectually put a ſtop to their advance.

Gen. Lee being detached with the advanced corps, the command of the right wing for the occaſion was given to Gen. Green. For the expedition of the march, and to counteract any attempt to turn our right, I had ordered him to file off by the new church, two miles from Engliſhtown, and fall into the Monmouth road, a ſmall diſtance in the rear of the court-houſe, while the reſt of the column moved directly on towards the court-

court-house. On intelligence of the retreat, he marched up, and took a very advantageous position on the right.

The enemy, by this time, finding themselves warmly opposed in front, made an attempt to turn our left flanks; but they were bravely repulsed, and driven back, by detached parties of infantry. They also made a movement to our right, with as little success; Gen. Green having advanced a body of troops, with artillery, to a commanding piece of ground, which not only disappointed their design of turning our right, but severely enfiladed those in front of the left wing. In addition to this, Gen. Wayne advanced with a body of troops, and kept up so severe and well-directed a fire, that the enemy were soon compelled to retire behind the defile, where the first stand in the beginning of the action had been made.

In this situation, the enemy had both their flanks secured by thick woods and morasses, while their front could only be approached through a narrow pass. I resolved, nevertheless, to attack them, and for that purpose ordered Gen. Poor, with his own and the Carolina brigade, to move round upon their right, and Gen. Woodford upon their left, and the artillery to gall them in front: but the impediment in their way prevented their getting within reach before it was dark. They remained upon the ground they had been directed to occupy during the night, with intention to begin the attack early in the morning; and the army continued lying upon their arms in the field of action, to be in readiness to support them. In the mean time the enemy were employed in removing their wounded, and about twelve o'clock at night marched away in such silence, that tho' Gen. Poor lay so extremely near them, they effected their retreat without his knowledge. They carried off all their wounded, except four officers and forty privates who could not be removed.

The extreme heat of the weather, the fatigue of the men from their march through a deep sandy country, almost entirely destitute of water, and the distance the enemy had gained by marching in the night, made a pursuit impracticable and fruitless. It would have answered no valuable purpose, and would have been fatal to numbers of our men, several of whom died the preceding day with heat.

Were I to conclude my account of this day's transaction, without expressing my obligations to the officers of the army in general, I should do injustice to their merit, and violence to my own feelings. They seemed to vie with each other in manifesting their zeal and bravery. The catalogue of those who distinguished themselves is too long to admit of particularizing individuals. I cannot however forbear mentioning Brig.-Gen. Wayne, whose good conduct and bravery through the whole action deserves particular commendation. The behaviour of the troops in general, after they recovered from the first surprise, occasioned by the retreat of the advanced corps, was such as could not be surpassed.

All the artillery, both officers and men, that were engaged, distinguished themselves in a remarkable manner.

Inclosed Congress will be pleased to receive a return of our killed, wounded, and missing. Among the first were Lt.-Col. Bonner, of Pennsylvania, and Maj. Dickinson, of Virginia, both officers of distinguished merit, and much to be regretted.

The enemy's slain left on the field, and buried by us, according to the return of the persons assigned to that duty, were four officers, and 245 privates: in the former number was the Hon. Col. Monckton. Exclusive of these, they buried some themselves, as there were several new graves near the field of battle. How many men they have wounded cannot be determined; but from the usual proportion, the number must have been considerable. There were a few prisoners taken. [434.]

The peculiar situation of Gen. Lee at this time requires that I should say nothing of his conduct. He is now in arrest. The charges against him, with such sentence as the court-martial may decree in his case, shall be transmitted for the approbation or disapprobation of Congress, as soon as it shall be passed.

Being fully convinced by the gentlemen of this country, that the enemy cannot be hurt or injured in their imbarkation at Sandy-hook, the place to which they are going, and unwilling to get too far removed from the North river, I put the troops in motion early this morning, and shall proceed that way, leaving the Jersey brigade, Morgan's corps, and other light parties, (the militia being all dismissed), to hover about them,

them, countenance deſertion, and to prevent their depredations as far as poſſible. After they embark, the former will take poſt in the neighbourhood of Elizabeth-town,—the latter rejoin the corps from which they were detached.

I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

The Hon. Henry Laurens, Eſq;
Preſident of the Congreſs.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the American army, in the battle of Monmouth on the 28th day of June, 1778.

Killed, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ſerjeant, 52 rank and file. Wounded, 2 colonels, 8 captains, 4 firſt lieutenants, 2 ſecond lieutenants, 6 enſigns, 1 adjutant, 2 ſerjeants, 1 drum, 120 rank and file. Miſſing, 5 ſerjeants, 126 rank and file. Many of the miſſing dropped thro' fatigue, and have ſince come in.

Artillery. Killed, 1 firſt lieutenant, 7 matroſſes, 1 bombardier. Wounded, 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 1 corporal, 1 gunner, 10 matroſſes.—Miſſing, 1 matroſs.—6 horſes killed, 2 wounded."

"In Congreſs, July 7. 1778.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the thanks of Congreſs be given to Gen. Waſhington, for the activity with which he marched from the camp at Valley-Forge, in purſuit of the enemy; for his diſtinguiſhed exertions in forming the order of battle; and for his great good conduct in leading on the attack, and gaining the important victory of Monmouth, over the Britiſh grand army, under the immediate command of Lt-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, in their march from Philadelphia to New York.

Reſolved, That Gen. Waſhington be directed to ſignify the thanks of Congreſs to the gallant officers and men under his command, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their conduct and valour at the battle of Monmouth."

We hear, the reaſon of Gen. Lee's being tried by a court-martial by order of Mr Waſhington, was for not getting between the rear-guard and the main army of the Britiſh. Gen. Lee, at his own requeſt, was ſent upon this ſervice with ſome of Waſhington's beſt troops, and laboured by a forced march to get poſſeſſion of a particular ſituation, where he could be concealed until the van of the army had paſſed: then he was ordered at all events to force himſelf between the rear-guard and the main body. In this attempt he fell in with Col. Monckton at the head of the ſecond battalion of grenadiers, and a large body of the guards; between whom and the rebels there was a very hot fire kept up for ſome time: but the grenadiers, notwithſtanding their ranks being thinned, puſhed forward, and charged the enemy with fixed bayonets, and put them to the route.

It is ſaid, that in the court-martial Lee recriminated, and, in his uſual ſtyle of impetuoſity, accuſed Waſhington; who evidently not having done his duty, the one having avowedly retreated, while the other evidently ſtood aloof from the gallant Clinton, the accuſations on both ſides became ſerious, and big with conſequences that might be fatal to the common cauſe. Expedients were hit on, and palliations propoſed, to heal the breach, and it was concluded, honourably to acquit Lee, and return the thanks of Congreſs to Waſhington, as the moſt prudential means of concealing the diſgrace of their arms, and of quieting the fears and blinding the eyes of the deluded people.

A gentleman who croſſed the Jerſeys with Gen. Clinton, ſays, "That the troops were not only greatly incommoded on their march by exceſſive heat, but being on every ſide ſo hard preſſed, they could not get the proper rations of proviſions diſtributed;—that the loyal inhabitants followers of the army were beſides very numerous, and that it had altogether the appearance of a mighty nation emigrating to another country;—that when they paſſed over the bridge of boats to Staten iſland, it figured ſtrongly to his mind the children of Iſrael walking through the Red ſea, and the purſuit of the Egyptians.—The march of the army, thus ſurrounded and haraſſed, is conſidered here (New York) as a maſter-piece of generalſhip, and Gen. Clinton as highly deſerving of praiſe, as was that General who retreated from Perſia with 10,000 Greeks,—or any other hero in ancient or modern ſtory."

In a letter, dated, London, Aug. 25, the writer ſays, "Gen. Clinton's conduct in marching through the Jerſeys, was great and maſterly, and the rebels were ſadly diſappointed. They promiſed and undertook to route the Britiſh army, and to take or deſtroy at leaſt all the baggage, &c.; but they had ſuch a doſe of their

their attack at Freehold, June 28. that they gave our troops not the leaſt moleſtation afterwards, though the latter continued ſix days longer in the country. This fact ſpeaks for itſelf. The rebel Generals are got together by the ears, throwing the blame upon one another. Waſhington brought Lee to a court-martial, where he was acquitted, but with difficulty: Lee accuſed Lord Stirling of miſconduct or cowardice, and his Lordſhip was under an arreſt, &c. This may be productive of good. No army was ever in better ſpirits or reputation than ours. Gen. Grey, and all the officers in their letters, give the higheſt encomiums on Gen. Clinton. — The rebels have alſo ſuſtained another ſhocking diſappointment: Their leaders have been hinting for ſome time, that a great unexpected blow would ſoon be ſtruck upon the King's troops and friends, which would make us all tremble. It now appears, that what they had in view was the deſtruction of our tranſports and navy in the Delaware by D'Eſtaign's ſquadron. Very luckily and providentially they got into a place of ſafety before he made his appearance."

A Scots gentleman of diſtinction in Gen. Clinton's army, writes thus from New York, July 9. "We have performed our march with the greateſt ſucceſs. It was one of the ſevereſt ever known, as the weather was intenſely hot. The thermometer on the 28th was, in the ſhade, at 93. — Every ſoul in the Jerſies is a rebel; and to bring ſuch a train of baggage, with women, children, and refugees, through ſuch a country, in preſence of the enemy, reflects no ſmall honour on the commander in chief. We have not loſt a ſingle waggon. — In the action at Freehold, the rebels were drove for four miles over three ravines; and, as part of our army was in the rear of their left flank, and of their cannon, nothing but fatigue could have prevented a general engagement, and a total overthrow of their army. They, however, claim a victory. Had they ever afterwards fired a ſingle ſhot; had they even attempted to moleſt our rear, they might pretend to deny our victory: but as they retreated ſeveral miles, and left us unmoleſted to purſue our route, I aſſume nothing when I call this a complete check, given by a few battalions, to the whole of the rebel army. — The two battalions of grenadiers, one battalion of guards, and the Queen's light dragoons, deſerve the credit of the day. — The General was in the front of every thing; and his preſence not a little animated the troops. — His horſe was wounded. — Three of his aid-de-camps had their horſes wounded, and a fourth was wounded himſelf. — He was not leſs conſpicuous, during the whole of the march, in ſharing the fatigues and inconveniencies with the reſt of the troops, which prevented all murmurings."

The critical ſituation of the Britiſh fleet and army when Philadelphia was evacuated, is diſtinctly and pathetically related in a letter dated, Sandy Hook, July 29. viz.

"My dear Friend, When I wrote to you by the Porcupine, I expected that we ſhould ſhortly meet; ſince then a new ſcene has been opened amongſt us, and things ſo unexpected have come to paſs, that Providence ſeems to have ſtood in the way of our departure, and to have detained Lord Howe in America for the preſervation of the Britiſh empire. I ſhall give you a faithful narrative of our tranſactions, which, as an Engliſhman, cannot but extort your applauſe.

On the firſt certain intelligence that arrived here of the French naval armaments being ready for ſea, and of the neceſſity of an immediate war, which it was ſuppoſed was forwarded from England by the Porcupine, Lord Howe began to collect his ſcattered forces into a point. To the aſtoniſhment of thoſe who were ignorant of his reaſons, he called in the cruiſers from the Cheſapeak and the different parts of the coaſt: he ordered the large ſhips from New York and Rhode iſland to aſſemble in the Delaware. The tranſports and victuallers were cleared from the wharfs at Philadelphia, with all the expedition the moving of the army would admit; and on the 18th of June, Sir Henry Clinton, having completed the evacuation, and being landed in the Jerſeys on the route to New York, the whole fleet, excepting ſuch of the men of war as had not arrived from Rhode iſland and New York, and a diviſion of private traders which had been ſent out under convoy of the Emerald frigate, aſſembled at Rudy iſland, and after being detained for ſome days by contrary winds, ſailed for Sandy Hook. His Lordſhip divided the fleet into different ſquadrons, each under the command of Capt. Parker; and leaving

Capt. Hammond with ſome light veſſels to cruiſe about the capes, proceeded himſelf to New York, accompanied by the Trident, carrying the Commiſſioners, and by the Maidſtone frigate. The paſſage was remarkably fortunate: the Eagle anchored at the Hook the ſecond day from her clearing Cape Henlopen, and was joined by the whole fleet the following evening. It happened alſo fortunately that Sir Henry Clinton gained the beach under the Neverſink the morning of the ſame day. The army had a long and fatiguing march; Waſhington hung on their rear for ſeveral days, and haraſſed them in ſmall parties, till by attempting to cut off the baggage, he brought on a ſharp action at Frechold, wherein the rear-guard only of our army repulſed two large detachments under Fayette and Lee, broke them, and drove them back upon the main body, after purſuing them for four miles with conſiderable ſlaughter. The particulars of this engagement you will ſee, I ſuppoſe, in the Gazette [432.]. The chief loſs we ſuſtained was in the death of Col. Monckton, one of the braveſt officers in the army, and one of the beſt of men.

I ſhould have told you, that Ld Howe, on the morning previous to his arrival at the Hook, was fortunately met at ſea by the Grantham packet, expreſs from England, with advices of the Toulon ſquadron having ſailed for America; and informing him, that ſhe had been chaſed by them on her paſſage, at no very great diſtance from the coaſt: the utmoſt expedition was therefore neceſſary to take off the troops. The rebels were amuſed with the appearance of an intended imbarkation in the bottom of the Bay, while a bridge of boats was thrown over the channel that divides Sandy Hook from the main, under the inſpection of Capt. Duncan. This diligent officer got the work completed with his uſual activity; the whole army paſſed into the iſland, and from thence were ſent in flat boats on board the tranſports, without the loſs of a man.

This ſervice was ſcarcely performed, and Com. Hotham, with the large ſhips that lay off the town, fallen down to the Hook, when the Maidſtone brought advice, that ſhe had diſcovered the French fleet, July 11. and that having hovered on their rear for a day and a half, ſhe ſaw them anchor in the Delaware. This advice was further confirmed the next day by the arrival of the Roebuck, and ſeveral of our ſmall cruiſers; and while the Admiral was employed, in conſequence, in preparing his little force for every emergency, the Zebra came in, adviſing him that a fleet of eleven ſail of the line, and three frigates, appeared under French colours, holding their courſe for New York, and that they could not then be many leagues from the Hook.

I wiſh, my friend, I could find words of energy and fire that might do juſtice to the ſpirit which blazed out amongſt us upon this alarming occaſion. Six ſail of 64 guns, three of 50, and two of 40, with ſome frigates and ſloops, for the moſt part wretchedly manned, were all we had to oppoſe to eleven ſail of the line, conſiſting of one 90, one 80, ſix 74, and three 64, one ſhip of 54, and three frigates, carrying in all more than eleven thouſand men. Yet the ſpirit of Britons, roufed by the ſuperior genius of one man, and influenced to ſecond his exertions to a height of emulation ſcarcely paralleled in hiſtory, ſet them at defiance: A thouſand volunteers from the tranſports preſented themſelves to man the fleet; the agents could ſcarcely detain hands ſufficient for watching their own veſſels; and many whoſe names were not inſerted in the liſts given in to the adjutant of the fleet, were found concealed in the boats that carried their more fortunate companions on board the different men of war.

The army, idolatrous of the Admiral's character, were equally forward and impatient to ſignalize themſelves in a line of ſervice new and unaccuſtomed: The grenadiers and light infantry, ſcarcely recruited from the fatigues of a toiſome and dangerous march, ſome of their officers with their wounds ſtill open, were forced to caſt lots to determine the companies, that, on their repeated offers, were, with the General's hearty approbation and encouragement, accepted to ſerve as marines: the maſters and mates of the merchantmen in the harbour ſolicited employment with equal alacrity and jealous eagerneſs; ſeveral of them were ſtationed at the guns with the common ſailors; others obtained permiſſion to puſh out to ſea with their ſmall ſwift-ſailing ſloops, to alarm ſuch ſhips as might be bound for the port; and one in particular, his name is Duncan, with a ſpirit and in words worthy of an old Roman, begged leave to convert his own

veſſel

veſſel into a fire-ſhip, to be conducted by himſelf, rejecting every mention of a reward.—The human mind never appeared to me ſo dignified, ſo exalted, as in this ſtruggle of magnanimity. I ſaw with rapture, that the ſpirit which had lifted the ſubjects of England above their enemies for ſo many ages paſt, was not yet extinct; that it only wanted to be awakened, and properly directed, to blaze out with as bright a luſtre as ever diſtinguiſhed the moſt fortunate of our days. From the commanders and officers were naturally expected thoſe noble ſallies of heroiſm; they were expected from their education; but in the common men, it was the natural growth of the ſoil we ſaw exuberantly burſting forth; and while we ſee this flouriſh, we have no reaſon to deſpair of the health and vigour of our country.

Theſe were not my ſentiments only; they were the ſentiments of the whole fleet and army; all gloried in them: but how exquiſite muſt have been the feelings of that man who ſhared this glory with his country! and who, notwithſtanding the unaffected modeſty of his character, muſt have been conſcious that this zeal and emulation was as much perſonal to himſelf as he boaſted it to be national! Encouraged by all theſe earneſts of determined reſolution, and confiding in the merit and approved ſkill of his ſeconds and officers, he loſt no time in forming his diſpoſition. The French Admiral, inſtead of croſſing the bar immediately, in the hope of ſurpriſing our fleet, which it was natural to ſuppoſe he came at leaſt to attempt, anchored, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the diſtance of about three miles oppoſite Shrewſbury inlet. Here he remained for ſeveral days, employed at times in ſounding the bar, and wearing every appearance of a determination to enter, and give us battle. Ld Howe improved this interval, by placing his ſhips in the ſtrongeſt poſition the channel, with which he was himſelf accurately acquainted, would admit within the Hook. He lengthened his line by the addition of the Leviathan ſtore-ſhip, an old 70 gun man of war, manned by the tranſports for the occaſion, and ſupplied with guns from the train. A battery of two howitzers, and another of three eighteen-pounders, were erected on the point, round which the enemy muſt have paſſed to enter the Bay, and four regiments, under the command of Col. O'Hara, were ordered by Gen. Clinton to the Hook, leſt the enemy ſhould attempt to poſſeſs this important poſt, and annoy us from ſo dangerous a quarter.

At length, on July 22. at eight o'clock in the morning, M. d'Eſtaign was under way with his whole fleet. We perceived him working to windward, as if to gain a poſition proper to croſs the bar by the time the tide ſhould ſerve. The wind could not be more favourable for ſuch a deſign; the ſpring-tides were at the higheſt; we conſequently expected the hotteſt day that ever was fought between the two nations. On our ſide all was at ſtake. Had we fallen, and the tranſports and victuallers been deſtroyed, the army muſt have fallen alſo. Yet, under Heaven, we had not the leaſt doubt of ſucceſs. Thoſe who had ſurvived, would have had many a brave friend to regret; but the day would have been glorious to England. Our ſuperior knowledge of the channel, and the ſtrength of the Admiral's poſition, would have ſomewhat reduced the immenſe inequality of numbers and metal; and the eſtabliſhed ſuperiority of the Engliſh ſeamen over the French, it was hoped, would have done the reſt. But D'Eſtaign had not ſpirit equal to the trial. At three o'clock we ſaw him bear off to the ſouthward, and in a few hours he was out of ſight.

Providence hath viſibly interfered in our deliverance. I ſhould not deſire any ſtronger proofs of the exiſtence of a ſupreme all-ruling power, than theſe tranſactions exhibit. Had the French fleet arrived ten days ſooner, or had the evacuation of Philadelphia been protracted near that time, the whole force of G. Britain on this ſide the Atlantic muſt have been annihilated: D'Eſtaign would have ſurpriſed Lord Howe in the Delaware with two 60, one 50, two 40, and a few frigates, incumbered with a large fleet of tranſports, victuallers, and private traders; laden with the poor refugees from Philadelphia, with their families, and the wrecks of their fortune. All his conduct and ſkill could not have ſerved to extricate him; and all his courage could have done, would have been to make him ſell his life at the deareſt price, and to add to the other miſeries of his country, the loſs of one of the greateſt characters ſhe hath ever produced, and many of the braveſt officers and men. Gen. Clinton would have reached the ſea-ſide, in vain

expectation of meeting the tranſports: his army fatigued, in an enemy's country, the whole rebel force in his rear, no proviſions, no proſpect of procuring them, and no poſſibility of a retreat, he would undoubtedly have met with the unhappy fate of Burgoyne. But Providence interfered, and preſerved us: The French fleet had a tedious paſſage; after arriving on the coaſt, they lay for ſome days in the Delaware: Lord Howe had time to place the ſhips in ſafety, to ſee the army equally ſecure, to concenter his force, and form ſuch diſpoſitions as diſappointed all the ſanguine hopes of the rebels and their worthy allies, and defeated the chief object of this boaſted expedition. The plan was admirably laid; and however baſe their conduct may have been, the French miniſtry, in this inſtance, have acted a deciſive, maſterly part. Diſappointed in the Delaware, the rebels directed their efforts to New York: they encouraged the French to attack us by ſea, while Waſhington drew his army acroſs the North river, into the neighbourhood of the White Plains, to improve our defeat, which they repreſented as certain: but D'Eſtaign thought differently. What their further views may be, or whither they are at preſent bound, is more than I can yet tell you. I ſhall not ſeal my letter till the laſt moment.

I am ſuddenly called on for this letter; the Cornwall, one of Byron's fleet, is arrived, the Raiſonnable has alſo joined us, and the Centurion from Halifax, with the Renown from the Weſt Indies. —— Adieu," &c.

"*New York, July* 8. By a gentleman who arrived here on Sunday laſt from Philadelphia, [illegible] place he left eight days after the rebels troops evacuated it, we are informed, that upon the departure of the royal army, a body of the rebel light horſe immediately took poſſeſſion of the city: and next day Mr Arnold, whom Mr Waſhington has appointed commandant of the city, came in with two regiments of rebels; and ſoon after publiſhed an order, commanding the merchants, and all perſons poſſeſſed of woollen cloths, linen, hats, ſhoes, ſtockings, &c. to deliver an inventory of them immediately to him, on pain of having them confiſcated to the congreſs; for whoſe uſe they were all taken, paid for in ſpare dollars, at the rate of 6 s. continental currency for every ſhilling ſterling prime coſt, and ſent off in waggons to the magazines at York-town or Lancaſter. Several perſons ſuſpected of perſevering in their loyalty to his Majeſty, have been committed to Philadelphia gaol, in which the Heſſian priſoners of war are now confined. The day after the rebels entered the city, butchers meat was ſold at 3 s. 6 d. and butter at one dollar per pound, and the prices were ſoon expected to riſe higher, the people in general diſcovering the utmoſt averſion to the paper money."

"*New York, July* 22. The Congreſs have further prohibited the exportation of all manner of proviſions from the Thirteen United Colonies to the 15th of November next."——Thurſday laſt upwards of 700 rebel priſoners were ſent from hence to Elizabeth-town, to be exchanged for an equal number of Britiſh and Heſſians.

"*Philadelphia, July* 4. Early laſt Saturday afternoon, his Excellency Monſ. Gerard, Ambaſſador from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to the United States, arrived in this city. He was accompanied from Cheſter, to an elegant apartment provided for him in Market-ſtreet, by a committee of Congreſs appointed for that purpoſe: on his entry into the city he was ſaluted by Col. Proctor's artillery. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the joy that appeared in every good man's countenance upon this auſpicious event. His Excellency came in a frigate, part of a fleet of twelve ſhips of the line from Toulon, under the command of Count d'Eſtaign, and were off Chingotengue a few days ſince, and are gone for Sandy Hook. The Hon. Mr Dean, our late Ambaſſador at Paris, came in the ſame frigate with his Excellency, and accompanied him to the city."——An extract of a meſſage from this ambaſſador was publiſhed by order of Congreſs, viz.

"His Excellency the Count d'Eſtaign, Vice-Admiral of France, commanding the King's ſquadron, is deſirous of enabling all the armaments, either public or private, in the United States of North America, to derive any poſſible advantage from the operations of this ſquadron in order to make prizes of the common enemy. The underwritten has the honour to inform Congreſs, that all ſuch armaments ſhall enjoy the moſt extenſive protection from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſquadron, and that the prizes they may take ſhall belong to them only without any diviſion. The maſters of American

rican veſſels who apply to his Excellency the Vice-Admiral, will receive the neceſſary ſignals. GERARD."

In the London Gazette of Sept. 15. there are letters from Lord Howe and Gen. Clinton, viz.

"Whitehall, Sept. 15. 1778.

Triplicate of a letter from Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. to Lord George Germaine, the original and duplicate of which have not yet appeared.

"My Lord, *New York, July* 11. 1778.

I have the honour to inclose to your Lordſhip copies of two letters lately received from Maj.-Gen. Pigot, informing me of the ſucceſs of two expeditions ſent by him from Rhode iſland, to which I beg leave to refer. I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Maj. Gen. Pigot to Gen. Clinton.

"SIR, *Newport, May* 27. 1778.

In a former letter I had the honour to acquaint you with the arrival of Gen. Sullivan at Providence, to take the command of the troops of this ſtate. You was likewiſe informed, that it was the prevailing opinion he was ſent there on purpoſe to make an attack upon this iſland, whenever a convenient opportunity offered. Every day ſince has afforded new and ſufficient cauſe to confirm this ſuſpicion; and having procured intelligence, that a great number of large boats and a galley were aſhore on the weſt ſide of the river, and below Hickamuck bridge, all under repair, with a number of cannon and ſtores, Com. Griffith and myſelf were of opinion, that no time ſhould be loſt to take advantage of this unguarded ſituation of the rebels, having certain information that there was only a guard of ten men upon the boats, and not more than 250 men on the whole peninſula, from Warren to Briſtol ferry, and that it was not poſſible any conſiderable force could be aſſembled and come to their aſſiſtance before the boats were deſtroyed, the whole buſineſs finiſhed, and the troops ſafely reimbarked. Lt. Col. Campbell of the 22d regiment, being ordered for this command, with eight battalion companies of the 22d regiment, the flank companies of the 54th regiment, and Capt. Noltenius's company of Heſſian chaſſeurs, the whole making about 500 men, marched the evening of the 24th inſtant from Newport to Arnold's point, where they embarked about twelve o'clock, on board the flat-bottom boats, under the direction of Capt. Clayton and Lieut. Knowles of the navy; and it is with pleaſure I ſend you the following agreeable report of Col. Campbell's ſucceſs and proceedings while on this expedition.

He has acquainted me, that the boats proceeded up the harbour towards Warren river, his Majeſty's ſhip Flora then moving up above Papaſquath point, to cover the operation of the troops; and the other ſhips changing their ſtation, ſo as to give every aſſiſtance in their power. Soon after day-break the troops landed undiſcovered a mile above Briſtol, and three miles below Warren, and Col. Campbell detached Capt. Scix of the 22d regiment, with 50 men, to Papaſquath point, to take and deſtroy the rebel-battery of one 18 pounder; which was eaſily effected: and a captain of artillery and ſeven privates made priſoners. The main body moved on to the town of Warren; and, after taking the precaution of eſtabliſhing poſts to ſecure the paſſes, proceeded to Hickamuck river, where they found the boats without a guard, or any one to moleſt them. They were immediately collected in ſeveral heaps, and the whole ſet fire to, amounting to 125 boats, many of them fifty feet in length. A galley of ſix twelve-pounders, two ſloops, one of them loaded with ſtores, with a quantity of materials for building and repairing, were likewiſe burnt; as was a mill, and a bridge acroſs the river. The guns of the galley, together with three eighteen-pounders, mounted on travelling-carriages, were ſpiked, the trunnions knocked off, and the carriages burnt. This ſervice being effectually performed, the troops returned to Warren. The party of chaſſeurs left there had deſtroyed a park of artillery, conſiſting of two twenty-four pounders, two eighteen-pounders, and two nine-pounders, mounted on travelling-carriages, with ſide-boxes, ammunition, and ſide-arms complete, by ſpiking up the guns, burning the carriages, limbers, &c. In the town of Warren they diſcovered a houſe full of ammunition, combuſtibles, and other warlike ſtores, and ſome caſks of rum, rice, and ſugar, which was blown up, and the whole deſtroyed. A new privateer-ſloop, mounting ſixteen four-pounders, and fit for ſea, was burnt in Warren river. The town-houſe, church, and ſeveral houſes were likewiſe burnt to the ground.

The

The object of this enterpriſe being thus far effected, the troops returned by the way of Briſtol. On the march near Warren, two field-pieces were ſpiked up, and a light three-pounder, abandoned by the rebels, was rendered uſeleſs by being ſpiked, and the carriage broken to pieces. Two three-pounders in a redoubt on the road were deſtroyed in the ſame manner. In marching through the town of Briſtol, one eighteen-pounder was ſpiked, and a military ſtore was blown up, and the church and ſome houſes burnt. By this time a party of the rebels had aſſembled, and kept up a conſtant fire upon our rear from two field-pieces and a number of ſmall arms, till the troops gained the height above Briſtol ferry, where they ſpiked up two eighteen pounders in the rebel-battery, and then made the ſignal for the flat-bottom boats to advance from Papaſquaſh river. Upon their arrival, the whole detachment embarked with regularity and good order, under cover of our fort on the oppoſite ſhore, and the Flora man of war and two gallies, (the Pigot and Spitfire), the latter having been taken from the rebels the ſame morning by Lieut. Kempthorn of the Nonſuch. The rebels ventured to aſcend the hill with one field-piece, but not before the troops were all embarked, and the boats at a great diſtance from the ſhore. [483.]

This eſſential ſervice was performed with very inconſiderable loſs. Lieut. Hamilton of the 22d regiment, four Heſſian ſoldiers, and eight Britiſh, were wounded; and two drummers miſſing. It is impoſſible to aſcertain the loſs the enemy ſuſtained, but believe it to be of no great moment; for though they kept up a heavy fire upon our rear at times, it was always at a great diſtance, under cover of their field-pieces, and from behind walls, which rendered the fire of our men very uncertain.

The following is the number of priſoners taken: 1 colonel, 3 field-officers, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, and 58 perſons, moſt of them ſoldiers, or belonging to the militia.

Col. Campbell ſpeaks of the behaviour of Lt-Col. Hillman of the 22d regiment, Capt[s] Poore and French of the 54th, Capt. Noltenius of the Heſſian chaſſeurs, and of Lieut. Melſhier, aid-de-camp to Gen. Loſsberg, who went a volunteer, and ſerved as interpreter for the Heſſians, in a manner that does them great honour; and the behaviour of the whole detachment, officers and men, gave him great pleaſure, and deſerves the higheſt commendations. The great regularity and good order obſerved by Capt. Clayton and Lieut. Knowles of the navy, in conducting the flat-bottom boats during the night with ſuch ſecrecy along the enemy's ſhore, and in landing the troops and reimbarking them with ſo much expedition, could not have been performed by any but thoſe who have had ſo much practice and experience in that part of the ſervice, and has contributed greatly to the ſucceſs of the expedition.

To the above account I have the pleaſure to add, that about two o'clock the ſame morning the Pigot galley and ſix armed boats, commanded by Capt. Reeve of the navy, paſſed the rebel-battery at Briſtol ferry; and, though hailed by the ſentries, the enemy were made to believe the galley was one of their own veſſels. So ſoon as ſhe came to an anchor in Mount-Hope bay, Lieut. Kempthorn moved forward to the entrance of Taunton river with the armed boats, and took the rebel galley, carrying two eighteen-pounders, two twelve-pounders, and ſix ſix-pounders, without oppoſition. The ſame morning, in order to fix the attention of the rebels at Howland's ferry to the Seconnet ſhore, Lieut. D'Auvergue of the Alarm galley landed a party of marines at Fogland ferry, and ſet fire to the rebel-guardhouſe without receiving any hurt.

Theſe ſucceſſes of the navy and army, in their ſeveral operations, I hope will convince the rebels, that it is in the power of this garriſon to annoy, lay waſte, and diſtreſs their perſons and property, whenever they are inclined to do ſo. [365.]

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT PIGOT.

Maj.-Gen. Pigot to Gen. Clinton.

"SIR, *Newport, May* 31. 1778.

A few days ago I had the pleaſure of acquainting you with Lt-Col. Campbell's ſucceſs in deſtroying the rebels ſhipping, boats, cannon, magazines, &c.; and having information that there was a large quantity of boards and planks at Fall river, and the only ſaw-mills that are in this part of the country, the Commodore and I were of opinion it would be doing good ſervice if the whole could be deſtroyed. To effect which, 100 men,

&c.

of the 54th regiment, commanded by Maj. Eyre, embarked laſt night in flat-bottom boats at Arnold's point, having the Pigot galley and ſome armed boats for their protection and convoy. Unfortunately the galley got aground in paſſing Briſtol Ferry; but the boats proceeded, and arrived a little after day-break at the propoſed place for landing. They were diſcovered ſome time before they approached the ſhore, and a general alarm was given by the diſcharge of cannon and ſmall arms. When the troops attempted to land, they were fired upon by a ſtrong guard; however, the gun-boat ſoon diſperſed them, and they landed, and puſhed forwards to two mills, the one for ſawing, the other for grain, which were ſet fire to, and entirely conſumed, together with a very conſiderable quantity of boards and planks for building boats or privateers. The Major finding a greater number of men in arms than he expected, and being apprehenſive the oppoſition would increaſe, thought it more prudent to retire than advance farther to the other mill, as the chief object of the expedition was anſwered, by deſtroying the principal ſaw-mill, and all the boards and planks. In returning to the boats, they ſet fire to the rebel guard-room, a proviſion-ſtore, and nine cedar boats; many ſacks of corn were deſtroyed in the mills. His loſs was two men killed, and Lieut. Goldſmith and four men wounded. The rebels loſs is thought to be more conſiderable. When the tide made, the galley got afloat; but in towing her off, Lieut. Congleton of the Flora man of war was much wounded, and two men unfortunately killed. I have great pleaſure in acquainting you, that on this expedition the navy and army behaved with their uſual ſpirit and firmneſs.—I have the honour to be, &c.

R. PIGOT.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Clinton to Lord George Germaine, dated, New York, July 27. 1778.

"There were ſome days ſince appearances, which ſeemed to indicate an intention of a general attack upon this place, in order to co-operate with the French fleet; but as they have quitted their ſtation near Sandy Hook, and Gen. Waſhington has reinforced Sullivan, it is more than probable that Rhode iſland is become their object: however, as that place has been reinforced with Maj.-Gen. Preſcott and five battalions; and Maj.-Gen. Pigot, with the great aſſiſtance he has met with from the navy, has had time to put the ſea-defences in a tolerable ſtate, it is to be hoped that he will be able, at leaſt for a time, to reſiſt the attack.

Major Agnew, of the 24th regiment, will have the honour of delivering my diſpatches: permit me to recommend him to your Lordſhip's notice as a deſerving officer."

"*Admiralty-office, Sept.* 13. Capt. Venture, of the Hannah armed veſſel, arrived this day with diſpatches from the Lord Viſcount Howe, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in North America, to Mr Stephens; of which the following are extracts.

"*Eagle, at Sandy Hook, July* 18. 1778. The enemy continue in the ſame ſituation as mentioned in my letter of the 11th inſtant [435.]. The poſition they have taken has enabled them to intercept about nine or ten moſtly ſmall trading veſſels bound to this port; together with the York armed ſloop, and one of the bomb-tenders of the ſquadron.—— I underſtand, that the packet which failed from England in May, has been taken by an armed brig mounting fourteen guns, and carried into New-London."

"*Eagle, Sandy Hook, July* 26. 1778. By this opportunity you will receive the farther reports of my proceedings, ſent ſubſequent to the 6th inſtant, (the date of my firſt letter), by the Grantham packet, and a later conveyance.

I have now to add, that on the 22d in the morning the enemy weighed, and ſtood from before this port to the ſouthward, with the wind to the eaſtward, followed by the advice-boats which I had ſtationed without them. They were left, on the 23d in the morning, in the latitude of the Delaware, and about thirty leagues from the land, ſteering by the wind at eaſt, on the larboard tack.

The weather having been very favourable the laſt three days for proſecuting an attempt to force the entrance of this port, and the Toulon ſquadron not appearing on this part of the coaſt, I conclude the French commander has deſiſted from the purpoſe he is reported to have declared, to that effect.

On the 25th inſtant, the diſpatch, ſent for Halifax the 10th, returned with letters from Capt. Fielding of the 19th.

Capt. Fielding, on the moſt laudable motives,

motives, ordered away the Centurion and Raiſonnable from that ſtation, to ſtrengthen the ſquadron here, as ſoon as he heard of the appearance of the enemy on this coaſt. The two ſhips are not yet arrived; but from the laſt-obſerved poſition of the French ſquadron, and eaſterly winds ſince prevailing, I flatter myſelf they will eſcape to the northward of the enemy, and may be daily expected at the Hook.

The Renown, which had been appointed to conduct the Weſt-India convoy, came in here from Antigua, the ſame evening, with the Diſpatch."

"*Eagle, Sandy Hook, July* 31. 1778. No opportunity for ſending off the diſpatches you will receive herewith having earlier offered, I am enabled, in addition thereto, to acquaint you, that the Raiſonnable joined me here the 28th, and the Centurion, with the Cornwall, yeſterday.

Capt. Edwards parted company from the ſquadron with Vice-Adm. Byron in a ſudden and hard guſt of wind the 3d inſtant, in lat. 48. 52. and long. 31. 16.

No intelligence having been ſince received of the Vice-Admiral, I am preparing to put immediately to ſea, with the force collected at this port, in queſt of the French ſquadron, ſuppoſed, when laſt ſeen on the 28th, to be ſteering for Rhode iſland."

[*Here the Gazette ends.*]

Quebec, July 29. We have juſt received advice, that Col. Buttler, with about 200 rangers and 300 Indians, has been down in the Suſquehanna river, on the back of Pennſylvania, where he has deſtroyed about eleven ſmall forts that the rebels had eſtabliſhed for the ſecurity of their back ſettlements, and taken many priſoners. A large body were to oppoſe him. Col. Buttler received the enemy's two firſt fires, and gave them ſo briſk a return, that the whole party was put to flight, leaving 248 dead on the field, having only taken five priſoners. The loſs on our ſide was very inconſiderable, there being only 1 ranger and 2 Indians killed, and 8 rangers and Indians wounded. From the number of officers in the liſt of killed, the party muſt have been very ſtrong; a note of which you have below, viz. Killed, 1 colonel, 2 majors, 7 captains, 23 lieutenants, 11 enſigns, 214 privates; 5 priſoners. In all 253."

NEW BOOKS. [438.]

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.

Diſcourſes on the four goſpels, chiefly with regard to the peculiar deſign of each, and the order and places in which they were written. To which is added, An inquiry concerning the hours of St John, of the Romans, and of ſome other nations of antiquity. By Thomas Townſon, B. D. 7s. 6d. boards. *Bathurſt.* —— The author, in the firſt place, gives a general account of the peculiar deſign of each goſpel, the ſtate of the church to which it was adapted, and the character of the evangeliſts. Secondly, he proves, on the authority of ancient writers, 1. That St Matthew was the firſt writer of a goſpel; that he compoſed it early for the inſtruction of the Jewiſh people, and publiſhed it in Judæa. 2. That St Mark was the ſecond evangeliſt; that his goſpel was reviſed, or even dictated, by St Peter; that it was compiled for a mixed ſociety of Jewiſh and Gentile converts; and moſt probably publiſhed at Rome, or in Italy. 3. That the next evangeliſt, St Luke, wrote with a more peculiar view to the converted Gentiles, and, as it ſeems likely, in Achaia. 4. That St John wrote his goſpel after the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, in Aſia Minor. He next obſerves, by a great variety of parallel paſſages, that each foregoing goſpel was known to the following evangeliſts. In theſe inveſtigations the author has diſplayed a conſiderable degree of learning, accuracy, and judgement; and has purſued a ſcheme which gives much more ſatisfaction to a critical reader, concerning the order, the dates, the authenticity of the goſpels, than the united teſtimony of the fathers. C.

A diſcourſe delivered in one of the Catholic chapels on the propriety and neceſſity of taking the oath of allegiance [323.] tendered by government. 1 s. *Carnan.* —— A plain, well intended diſcourſe, recommending to Roman-Catholic ſubjects the principles of gratitude, loyalty, and obedience to the Britiſh government, under which they now enjoy ſome valuable privileges. C. [393.]

A ſupplement to the works of John Hutchinſon, Eſq. &c. By the late learned Robert Spearman, Eſq; 3 s. 6d. ſewed. *Law.* —— The works of Mr Hutchinſon conſiſt of twelve volumes, containing Moſes's Principia —Part 1.; or, An account of the diſſolution and reformation of the earth; with an eſſay to ſhew, that the air was the rival ſet up againſt God, and that a great part of the bible was to ſet men right in that point. —Part 2.; or, An account of the natural agents which perform the operations of Nature, viz. the air; of fire, light, and ſpirit. —The meaning of names and titles of God.

—The

—The confuſion of tongues, and the Trinity of the Gentiles.—Power eſſential and mechanical.—Glory or gravity.—The Hebrew writings perfect.—The religion of Satan, or Natural religion, and the *data* in Chriſtianity.—The agents that circulate the blood explained.—Glory mechanical.—A collection of tracts.——This performance is an index and explanation of all the Hebrew words cited in the ſecond part of Moſes's Principia: to which is prefixed Mr Hutchinſon's life. Mr Spearman, who is likewiſe the author of an Enquiry after Philoſophy and Theology, and Letters on the LXX. [22. 53.], was one of the ableſt Hutchinſonians. C.

Temple of Cythnos; or, The oracles of Fortune and Wiſdom, for the four ſeaſons of life. Tranſlated from the Greek. 3s. ſewed. *Conant.*——This work is formed upon the following ſtory. A Grecian ſage repaired to a delightful, though a little and unfrequented iſland, called *Cythnos*; built a magnificent temple, and placed on the ſame altar the images of Fortune and Wiſdom. He then induſtriouſly cauſed it to be reported throughout all Greece, that theſe two goddeſſes were reconciled, for the benefit of mankind; that Fortune anſwered all thoſe who came to conſult her upon the ſecrets of futurity; and that Wiſdom adviſed them how to avail themſelves of that knowledge. In the ſpring thoſe who were under the age of twenty-one, in ſummer thoſe who were between twenty-one and forty two, in autumn thoſe who were between forty-two and ſixty three, and in winter thoſe who were between that age and eighty-four, were admitted into the temple, in ſeparate claſſes, conſiſting of ſeven perſons of the ſame ſex. They propoſed their ſeveral queſtions; and anſwers were returned. In this book the anſwers are divided into claſſes, and the inquirer is to take at random any number from one to ſeven, and conſult the oracle under that number. Thus the fair-one, who in the ſummer of her life, deſiring to know, 'What is it that interferes with her happineſs?' and chuſes the number ſeven, will find under that number the anſwers of Fortune and Wiſdom. The former will tell her, 'Her ſenſibility is ſo ſtrong, that it is hardly in the power of Fortune to procure her a tolerable ſhare of happineſs;' and the ſecond will inform her, 'That though ſenſibility may ſometimes prove painful, it is a neceſſary ingredient of happineſs, and the great characteriſtic of her ſex.' All theſe oracles are of the ſame ſentimental or preceptive kind, calculated to give proper comfort to thoſe who are under any perplexity, and uſeful admonition to thoſe who are in proſperity. C.

An examination of the fifteenth and ſixteenth chapters of Mr Gibbon's Hiſtory of the decline and fall of the Roman empire. By Henry Edward Davis, B. A. 4s. ſewed. *Dodſley.*——Mr Davis accuſes Mr Gibbon, of ſometimes mentioning an author, perhaps a book, and leaving the reader the toil of finding out, or rather gueſſing at the paſſage; —of ſupporting his cauſe by manifeſt falſification, and perpetually aſſuming to himſelf the ſtrange privilege of inſerting in his text what the writers referred to give him no right to advance on their authority; and of retailing objections which have been long ago ſtarted, and as long ſince refuted and exploded. In ſupport of which charge he lays before his readers a great number of paſſages in which the hiſtorian has miſrepreſented upwards of thirty authors.—The Examination is a warm and ſpirited attack on the literary character of Mr Gibbon, and ſupported with indefatigable induſtry, accurate inveſtigation, and extenſive reading. C.

A letter to the Rev. Theophilus Lindſey, A. M. 6d. *Rivington* —— In anſwer to Mr Lindſey, this writer endeavours to prove, that the prophets ſpake of the appearance of Chriſt as of that of God; that his works were ſuch as they uſually aſcribed to God; that in his manner of doing them, and in his appeals to them, he aſſumed the character of the Son of God; and that the apoſtles underſtood this title in the moſt natural and proper ſenſe. On theſe grounds he ventures to maintain, that Chriſt is the eternal and only begotten Son of God, of the ſame nature with the Father. C.

A ſhort view of the tenets of Tritheiſts, Sabellians, Trinitarians, Arians, and Socinians. 1s. *Johnſon.*—— The controverſy concerning the Trinity has long ſince been rendered ſo intricate, by the different opinions and the ſubtile diſtinctions of contending parties, that it is hardly poſſible for a common reader to form any diſtinct idea of the various and contradictory ſchemes which have been propoſed for the explication of this myſtery, not merely by heretics, but even by the moſt orthodox divines. The deſign of this uſeful work is therefore to give plain Chriſtians a general notion of the principal opinions which have been maintained concerning the Trinity, and the difficulties attending them; and to promote candour and charity among thoſe who differ in their ſentiments on this profound ſubject. C.

Providence and Free agency. A ſermon preached in the cathedral church of St Paul, April 17. 1778. being Good Friday. By Samuel Horſley, L.L.D. 1s. *Payne.*

In treating on this difficult ſubject, providence and free-agency, the learned author obſerves, that "we muſt not imagine ſuch an arbitrary exerciſe of God's power over the minds and wills of ſubordinate agents,

as would convert rational beings into mere machines, and leave the Deity charged with the follies and the crimes of men, which was the error of the Calviniſts; nor, on the other hand, muſt we ſet up ſuch a liberty of created beings, as, neceſſarily precluding the divine foreknowledge of human actions, would take the government of the moral world out of the hands of God, and leave him nothing to do with the nobleſt part of the creation." To avoid theſe extremes, and to ſhew, that the foreknowledge and providence of the Deity, and the liberty which properly belongs to man as a moral agent, are perfectly conſiſtent, and naturally connected, he propoſes the following hypotheſis.

"A moral motive and a mechanical force are both indeed cauſes, and equally certain cauſes each of its proper effect. But they are cauſes in very different ſenſes of the word, and derive their energy from the moſt oppoſite principles. Force is only another name for an *efficient* cauſe; it is that which impreſſes motion upon body, the paſſive recipient of a foreign impulſe. A moral motive is what is more ſignificantly called the *final* cauſe; and can have no influence but with a being that propoſes to itſelf an end, chuſes means, and thus *puts itſelf* in action. It is true, that while *this* is my *end*, and while I conceive *theſe* to be the *means*, a definite act will as certainly follow that definite choice and judgement of my mind, provided I be free from all external reſtraint and impediment, as a determinate motion will be excited in a body by a force applied in a given direction. There is in both caſes an equal certainty of the effect; but the principle of the certainty, in the one caſe, and in the other, is entirely different: which difference neceſſarily ariſes from the different nature of final and efficient cauſes. Every cauſe (except it be the will of the Deity acting to the firſt production of ſubſtances, every cauſe, I ſay, except this acting in this ſingular inſtance) produces its effect by acting *upon* ſomething; and, whatever be the cauſe that acts, the principle of certainty lies in a capacity in the thing on which it acts, of being affected by that action. Now the capacity which force, or an efficient cauſe, requires in the object of its action, is abſolute inertneſs. But intelligence and liberty conſtitute the capacity of being influenced by a final cauſe, by a moral motive; and to this very liberty does this ſort of cauſe owe its whole efficacy, the whole certainty of its operation; which certainty never can diſprove the exiſtence of that liberty upon which it is itſelf founded, and of which it affords the higheſt evidence.

Theſe diſtinctions, between the efficient and the final cauſe, being once underſtood, we may from the Neceſſitarians own principles deduce the firmeſt proof of the liberty of man. For ſince God foreknows and governs future events, ſo far as ſubordinate agents are concerned in them, by the means of moral motives, that is, by final cauſes; ſince theſe are the engines by which he turns and wields the intellectual world, bending the perverſe wills of wicked men and of apoſtate ſpirits to his purpoſe; and ſince theſe motives owe their energy, their whole ſucceſs, to the liberty of the beings that are governed by them; it is, in conſequence, moſt certain, however it may ſeem moſt ſtrange, that God could not govern the world as he does, by final cauſes, if man were not free; *no* [any] more than he could govern the material part of it mechanically, by efficient cauſes, if matter were not wholly paſſive."

Speaking of the Neceſſitarians, he ſays, "So far as they maintain the certain influence of moral motives, as the natural and efficient means whereby human actions, and even human thoughts, are brought into that continued chain of cauſes and effects, which, taking its beginning in the operations of the infinite mind, cannot but be fully underſtood by him; ſo far they do ſervice to the cauſe of truth, placing "the great and glorious" doctrines of foreknowledge and providence, abſolute foreknowledge, univerſal providence, upon a firm and philoſophical foundation."

There are many ſenſible obſervations in this diſcourſe; but the foregoing hypotheſis does not appear (to us at leaſt) ſo perfectly ſatisfactory as the author ſeems to imagine. For if moral motives are *certain* in their operations, is not man as much a machine as if he were impelled by a mechanical force? If the Deity propoſes a motive which I *cannot reſiſt*, am I in that caſe a free agent? are not my elective powers abſolutely *over-ruled* and *determined* to one particular choice? On the contrary, if moral motives are *not certain* in their effects, the difficulty of reconciling divine foreknowledge and man's free-will ſtill remains. C.

Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.

An inquiry into the conduct of Lord Pigot, from his arrival at Fort St George, to his expedition to Tanjore. With obſervations on the defence of Lord Pigot [33-], and on the reſtoration of the King of Tanjore conſidered. —— We can here obſerve, that either Lord Pigot or the majority of the council muſt have been moſt ſhamefully wrong; and yet from the number of publications in defence of each party, it is difficult to ſay which has been the worſt. We think that Mr Stratton and his friends are much obliged to this writer for his able defence of their meaſures. To the public in general

general the work will likewiſe come with additional credit, from the conſideration, that it is not only well written, but well ſupported by authentic public papers and documents of inconteſtable authority. M.

A general hiſtory of Ireland, from the earlieſt accounts to the cloſe of the twelfth century, collected from the moſt authentic records. By Mr O'Halloran. 2 vols. 11 s. 6 d. boards. *Robinſon.*——May be regarded as a connected detail of the fabulous times in Ireland, preceding the dawn of its authentic annals in Dr Leland's hiſtory. C.

A view of Northumberland, with an excurſion to the abbey of Mailroſs in Scotland. By W. Hutchinſon. 15 s. boards. *Johnſon.*——Written in a clear, lively, and entertaining manner. C.

Speculum Britannicum; or, A view of the miſeries and calamities ſucceſſively brought upon G. Britain by inteſtine diviſions, in the laſt and preſent centuries. 3 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Robinſon.*——Compoſed of extracts from the hiſtories of Lord Clarendon, Mr Hume, Sir John Dalrymple, and Mr Macpherſon, relative to party-ſpirit, and the effects which it has produced in this country. The paſſages are well choſen for exhibiting the ſubject in the moſt ſtriking light; and contain a general view of the political tranſactions in Britain during the intereſting period between 1640 and 1716. C.

Characters by Lord Cheſterfield, contraſted with characters of the ſame great perſonages by other reſpectable writers, &c. 3 s. 6 d. *Dilly.*——This publication contains the characters of George I. & II. Q. Caroline, Lord Townſhend, Mr Pope, Lord Bolingbroke, Mr Pulteney, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Granville, Mr Pelham, Richard Earl of Scarborough, Lord Hardwicke, Duke of Newcaſtle, Duke of Bedford, Mr Fox, and Mr Pitt. To give the public a more perfect view of the originals, and enable them to form a better judgement of the Noble Earl's portraits, likeneſſes of the ſame eminent perſons by Burnet, Tindall, Smollet, Lord Orrery, Ruſſhead, Mrs Macaulay, and other reſpectable writers, are annexed. C.

The hiſtory of the caſes of controverted elections, which were tried and determined during the firſt and ſecond ſeſſions of the 14th parliament of Great Britain, 15 and 16 Geo. III. By Sylveſter Douglas, Eſq; of Lincoln's inn, barriſter at law. vols 3 and 4. [37. 619.]. 10 s. *Cadell.*——In this continuation we obſerve the ſame fidelity in ſtating the arguments, the ſame accuracy in the authorities ſubjoined in the notes, the ſame preciſion and neatneſs of expreſſion, as in the former volumes. M.

A letter to Sir George Saville, Bt, on the allegiance of a Britiſh ſubject, occaſioned by his late bill in parliament in favour of the Roman-Catholics of this kingdom. 1 s. *Robſon.*——If we may view this ingenious writer as the mouth of his party, we ſhall conſider him with the greater pleaſure, as he hath given ſuch an expoſition of the preſent political creed of the Engliſh Catholics, (and the Iriſh too, we take it for granted), as leaves us little room to apprehend their ever making an ill uſe of the advantage that hath, with ſo much candor and generoſity, been thrown into their ſcale. [393.] M.

A view of the hard labour bill: being an abſtract of a pamphlet, intitled, "Draught of a bill to puniſh, by impriſonment and hard labour, certain offenders; and to eſtabliſh proper places for their reception [39. 344.]. Interſperſed with obſervations relative to the ſubject of the above draught in particular, and to penal juriſprudence in general. By Jeremy Bentham of Lincoln's-Inn, Eſq; 2 s. 6 d. *Payne, &c.*——In the account of thanks due from the community to individuals, next in order to him who ventures his life for the ſervice of his fellow-creatures, ſtands the man who dedicates his time and his ſtudy to their benefit. In ſuch a liſt of benefactors, immediately after the reſpectable name of Howard [39. 483.], will appear the name of Bentham, the gentleman to whom the public is obliged for this pamphlet. C.

America.

The ſubſtance of General Burgoyne's ſpeeches, &c. on Mr Vyner's motion, on the 26th of May; and upon Mr Hartley's motion, on the 28th of May, 1778. With an appendix, containing General Waſhington's letter to General Burgoyne, &c. 1 s. *Almon.*——The news-papers have given ſome part of theſe two ſpeeches, but here appears, in ſubſtance, an authentic edition of the whole. M.

A letter to Lord George Germaine; giving an account of the origin of the diſpute between Great Britain and the colonies; with ſome remarks on the manner in which the war has been conducted. To which are added, certain terms, humbly propoſed as a ground-work of reconciliation. By a gentleman for many years a reſident in America. 1 s. 6 d. *Whildon.*——This tract contains many obſervations which will materially inform the untravelled reader. The author defends the meaſures of government, Gen. Burgoyne's unfortunate expedition and all; and he is ſanguine for conqueſt ſhould our conciliatory propoſals be rejected, unleſs his own ſcheme for a reconciliation ſhould be adopted. M.

An appeal to reaſon and juſtice, in behalf of the Britiſh conſtitution, and the ſubjects of the Britiſh empire. In which the preſent important conteſt with the revolted colonies

is impartially conſidered, the inconſiſtency of modern patriotiſm is demonſtrated, the ſupremacy of parliament is aſſerted on revolution-principles, and American independence is proved to be a manifeſt violation of the rights of Britiſh ſubjects. To which is added, an appendix, containing remarks on a pamphlet, intitled "Thoughts on the preſent ſtate of affairs with America, by William Pulteney, Eſq;" [24.] 2 s. 6 d. *Nicoll.*——Our author is no friend to Tory principles. He reaſons well on his own ground, and is not the moſt incompetent of the ſeveral advocates who have pleaded in behalf of the unfortunate meaſures of adminiſtration.—His remarks on Mr Pulteney's tract, are ſuch as prove the appellant's firm attachment to what was the court-doctrine before the appearance of *the Thoughts*, &c. But they ſerve at the ſame time to evince, that Mr Pulteney was beſt informed of the ſentiments which prevailed in the cabinet at the time when his very popular and well-timed pamphlet came out. Our author was not, perhaps, aware, that the performance on which he here animadverts, has been generally conſidered as, at the bottom, a miniſterial production, and the harbinger of our conciliatory propoſals. M.

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, Mathematics, &c.

Mineralogia Cornubienſis: A treatiſe on minerals, mines, and mining. By W. Pryce, 2 l. 2 s. boards. *White.*—— Doubtleſs the moſt complete treatiſe on mining that has hitherto appeared. C.

A ſupplement to the Botanical Dictionary: containing ample deſcriptions of ſeveral curious plants, chiefly Aſiatic; with their uſes in medicine, in domeſtic œconomy, and in the arts. Illuſtrated with copperplates. By Colin Milne, LL. D. 3 s. *Lowndes.*

The extenſive practice of the new huſbandry exemplified on various ſorts of land, for a courſe of years, and the importance of that huſbandry to Britain, ſhewn from long experience of ſeveral eminent huſbandmen. With an appendix, containing particular directions to thoſe who deſire to practiſe this huſbandry in the beſt manner, and with ſucceſs. By Mr Forbes, a practiſer of the ſaid huſbandry. 5 s. ſewed. *Payne.*——Conſiſts principally of quotations from various writers who have practiſed the horſe-hoeing huſbandry on Mr Tull's principles, with the obſervations of the compiler. M.

The improvement of waſte lands, viz. wet, moory land, land near rivers and running waters, peat-land, and propagating oak and other timber upon neglected and waſte land. To which is added, a diſſertation on great and ſmall farms; and the conſequences of them to land-owners and the public. By Francis Forbes, Gent. 3 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Cooper.*——Writes like a man of underſtanding and due knowledge. M.

Conſiderations on the breed and management of horſes. Interſperſed with ſome remarks and calculations on the exportation and importation of corn, and the importance of an improved cultivation. 2 s. 6 d. *Davies.*——This tract contains a variety of obſervations, which are, we believe, of ſufficient importance to merit the attention of the public. M.

Obſervations made during a voyage round the world, on phyſical geography, natural hiſtory, and ethic philoſophy. By John Reinhold Forſter, LL. D. 1 l. 1 s. boards. *Robinſon.*——Affords a comprehenſive, well-digeſted, ſyſtematical account, of the new-diſcovered iſlands in the South ſea: to which are added uſeful obſervations on the preſervation of health in long voyages. C.

Gulielmi Hudſoni, Reg. Soc. S. et Pharmac. Lond. Flora Anglica, exhibens plantas per regnum Britanniæ ſponte creſcentes, &c. Editio altera, emendata et aucta. 2 vols. 10 s. 6 d. *Nourſe.*——The firſt edition, publiſhed in 1762, being entirely ſold off, and the price riſing from 7 s. 6 d. to three guineas, it was in ſome meaſure the author's duty to reduce this heavy tax upon ſcience. Another conſideration of equal, if not greater weight, made a ſecond edition acceptable: Since 1762 Mr Hudſon had, on his frequent botanical travels throughout all parts of England, and by the communication of ſeveral aſſiduous friends, received ſuch additions to his former catalogue, and collected ſo many corrections founded on new obſervations, that a ſecond edition would in many reſpects appear in the light of a new work, preſenting the indigenous botaniſts with a variety of intereſting articles before unkown, or at leaſt imperfectly deſcribed. C.

A manual of chymiſtry; or, A brief account of the operations of chymiſtry, and their products. Tranſlated from the French of M. Beaume. 4 s. ſewed. *Johnſon.*——This Manual affords a conciſe view of the moſt eſſential ſubjects in chymiſtry, for the uſe of thoſe who have paſſed through a regular courſe of lectures; and may likewiſe ſerve as a compendious ſyſtem to ſuch as deſire only to attain a general knowledge of the ſcience. In tranſlating, Mr Aikin has acquitted himſelf with his uſual ability. C.

Terra: A philoſophical diſcourſe of earth. Relating to the culture and improvement of it for vegetation, and the propagation of plants, as it was preſented to the Royal Society. By J. Evelyn, Eſq; F. R. S. [39. 710.] A new edition. With notes by A. Hunter, M. D. F. R. S. 3 s. boards. *Cadell.*—— This treatiſe was originally publiſhed about a century ago, and underwent ſeveral impreſſions during the life of its author, who was one of the principal ornaments of the

Royal

Royal Society ſoon after its eſtabliſhment. His deſign was not to inveſtigate the chymical nature of earth from an abſtract view of its qualities as an element of matter; but to conſider it in the more extenſive and uſeful light of its being the great baſis of every vegetative proceſs in the natural world. Conſiſtently with this plan, the author's obſervations are every where practical, and lead to the improvement of agriculture.—Dr Hunter has enriched this admired treatiſe with many pertinent and uſeful notes. C.

Philoſophy of Phyſic: An enlarged ſyllabus of philoſophical lectures, delivered by Hugh Smith, D. M. 1 s. 6 d. *L. Davies.* —— Dr Smith has for ſome time paſt delivered a courſe of public lectures on phyſic, which ſeem to have been received with approbation. In thoſe he had advanced ſome new conjectures concerning animal life, and the laws of the animal œconomy, of which the general outlines are given in this ſyllabus; and which give us a favourable opinion of his ingenuity. C.

Obſervations on the ſore throat and fever that raged in the north of Scotland in the year 1777. In a letter to Dr William Grant [156.]. By Robert Saunders, phyſician at Bamff 1 s. *Murray.*—— This ſore throat was evidently of an inflammatory nature, ſo that nothing but the mucous ſpots on the throat, reſembling ulcers, together with its contagious quality, could have occaſioned thoſe miſtakes in the treatment which, we are told, at firſt prevailed. Dr Saunders, with propriety and ſucceſs, made uſe of the lancet freely, and gave a ſolution of tartar-emetic in an infuſion of ſena, which operated both as an emetic and a purgative, and gave ſpeedy relief. The diſeaſe was conſiderably mortal when neglected or miſmanaged, but readily yielded to proper treatment. M.

Anatomical Dialogues: or, A breviary of anatomy. Wherein all the parts of the human body are conciſely and accurately deſcribed, and their uſes explained; by which the young practitioner may attain a right method of treating diſeaſes, as far as it depends on anatomy. Chiefly compiled for the uſe of the young gentlemen in the navy or army. 3 s. boards. *Robinſon.* —— Well calculated for facilitating the ſtudy of anatomy, as well as for aſſiſting the memory. C.

A treatiſe on building in water. In two parts. Part 1. Particularly relative to the repair and rebuilding of Eſſex bridge, Dublin, and bridge-building in general, with plans properly ſuited to the rebuilding of Ormond bridge. Part 2. Concerning an attempt to contrive and introduce quick and cheap methods for erecting ſubſtantial ſtone buildings and other works, in freſh and ſalt water, quaking bogs or moraſſes, for various purpoſes, but not in any caſe exceeding ten fathom deep: together with a plan for a ſpacious and commodious harbour for the Downs in England, projecting to twenty feet deep at low water. Illuſtrated with ſixty-three copperplates. By George Semple, 15 s. boards. *Taylor.*——In this work the writer deſcribes his method of guarding againſt the waſhing away, by the rapidity of the current, the ſoil from between the arches of Eſſex bridge; which he effected by a continued foundation of maſonry acroſs the river from one ſhore to the other. His contrivances for this purpoſe, which appear to be honeſtly related, though not explained in the cleareſt manner, require an inſpection of the plates, in order to apprehend them: but the account of the mortar uſed on ſuch occaſions totally invalidates the pompous claim ſet up by M. Loriot, Maſter of Mechanics to the King of France, of the rediſcovery of the ancient cement or artificial ſtone of the Greeks and Romans [36. 483.]. Mr Semple, nevertheleſs, acknowledges his obligation to a French writer (Colonel Belidor) for the method of founding his piers in what are termed batterdeaux, or cofferdams: theſe are incloſures formed by rows of piles, filled between to form a dam, within which the ſoil can be dug away until a ſtratum is found ſufficiently ſecure to truſt the maſonry on. The caiſſon, on the contrary, only reſting the pier on the natural bed of the river, the frailty of this method was experienced by the failing of one of the piers of Weſtminſter bridge before it was finiſhed. M.

A treatiſe on practical ſeamanſhip; with hints and remarks relating thereto: deſigned to contribute ſomething towards fixing rules, upon philoſophical and rational principles, to make ſhips, and the management of them, and alſo navigation in general, more perfect, and conſequently leſs dangerous and deſtructive to health, lives, and property. By William Hutchinſon, mariner, and dock-maſter of Liverpool. 12 s. 6 d. *Richardſon and Urquhart.* ——The inſtructions here given apply to a variety of critical circumſtances; and are illuſtrated with caſes from the author's experience, as well as with engravings. M.

An epitome of theoretical and practical navigation, containing a complete ſyſtem of that art greatly improved, &c. By Robert Waddington, teacher of mathematics. 12 s. *Nourſe.*—— Mr Waddington profeſſes, in this treatiſe, to teach the young navigator every particular eſſential to his art, without his being under the neceſſity of having recourſe to any other author. He corrects many errors reſpecting the tides, on our coaſts particularly, which deſerve the attention of the mariner. M.

Meditationes Analyticæ. Ab Edvardo Waring, M. D. Trin. Coll. apud Cantab. Matheſeos

theſeos Profeſſore Lucaſiano. 1 l. 1 s. boards. *Cadell.*——We will undertake to promiſe our readers who are fond of theſe very abſtruſe ſpeculations, that they will here meet with a vaſt fund of new matter. M.

A diſſertation on the value of life-annuities, deduced from general principles, clearly demonſtrated, and particularly applied to the ſchemes of the laudable and amicable ſocieties of annuitants for the benefit of age; with tables adapted to their ſeveral rates and modes of admiſſion; ſhewing, at ſight, the real value that ought to be given by perſons of any age for the annuities promiſed by thoſe ſocieties; and alſo the annuity that each member ought to be intitled to, according to his reſpective payments. To which are added, all the tables neceſſary for calculations of this kind. By W. Backhouſe. 2 s. *Richardſon and Urquhart.*——The moſt ſcrupulous attention ſeems neceſſary to be paid to the choice of the tables from whence computations of this nature are drawn; and that they be deduced, either from the bills of mortality which have been kept at the very place where the people live to whom the calculations are to be applied, or that the circumſtances, with reſpect to health and longevity, be nearly the ſame at both places.

Book-keeping familiariſed; or, The young clerk's, manufacturer's, and ſhopkeepers directory. By William Wood. 4 s. ſewed. *Baldwin.*——Although this book be not at all proper to teach by, as a ſchool or an academical book, the perſon of mature age, either in trade, or about to enter into it, may find many uſeful hints to proceed in it with more certainty, expedition, and ſatisfaction. C.

Fine Arts, Belles Lettres, &c.

Principles of beauty relative to the human head. By Alexander Cozens. Fol. Imp. paper. 1 l. 5 s. *Dodſley.*——Mr Cozens poſſeſſes an uncommon ſhare of original genius: in the work before us he has left the uncultivated ſcenes of the wilderneſs, to ſtudy the beauties of Nature in the gentleſt emotions of the mind, as delineated in the human face: he has no intention, as he can have no hope, to invite the whims and caprices of mankind to any ſtandard he may erect; he only means to deſcribe ſcientifically thoſe diſcoveries he has made, as an amuſement to the lover of the arts; and to ground young practitioners in the principles of ſimple and compound beauty, by explaining ſyſtematically the abſtruſe parts which conſtitute the following characters: the Majeſtic; the Senſible, or Wiſe; the Steady; the Spirited; the Haughty; the Melancholy; the Tender; the Modeſt; the Languid, or Delicate; the Penetrating; the Engaging; the Good-natured; the Timid; the Chearful; the Artful; the Innocent. "Theſe, I preſume, (ſays he) are all the claſſes which come under the definition and limitation of charactered beauty, independent of paſſion; for the paſſions are by no means under my contemplation at preſent." M.

The deſcription of the hot bath at Bath, rebuilt at the expence of the chamber of that city; together with plans, elevations, and ſection of the ſame: The deſigns of John Wood, architect. Fol. 5 s. *Dodſley.*——Utility and Elegance ſeem to have united in order to give perfection to this great improvement in our principal reſort of Health and Pleaſure. M.

The hiſtory of Engliſh poetry from the cloſe of the 11th to the commencement of the 18th century. To which are prefixed two diſſertations: 1. On the origin of Romantic fiction in Europe; 2. On the introduction of learning into England. Vol. 2. By Thomas Warton, B. D. 1 l. 1 s. boards. *Dodſley.*——The learned and ingenious writer has proſecuted his reſpectable labours with great aſſiduity, but, poſſibly, with too much prolixity. On that account only it is to be feared that his valuable book may become the ſolitary inhabitant of conſulted libraries. M.

An inquiry into the nature, and genuine laws, of poetry: including a particular defence of the writings and genius of Mr Pope. By Percival Stockdale. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Conant.*——In general, Mr Stockdale's obſervations are juſt, and conveyed in an animated ſtyle; but his zeal for a favourite poet, and the warmth of his imagination, hurry him, upon ſome occaſions, into too much impetuoſity. C.

A letter to John Dunning, Eſq; By Mr Horne. 1 s. 6 d. *Johnſon.*——We here find Mr Horne attacking with a bold, and perhaps many will think with a rude and uncourtly hand, one of the moſt celebrated maſters of grammatical learning among the moderns, Mr Harris; and advancing poſitions concerning the nature of conjunctions and adverbs, contrary to the theory laid down by that ingenious writer in his *Hermes*, and to the general opinion of grammarians.—The ſubject is extremely curious; and the writer has diſcovered ſo much ingenuity and originality in his manner of treating it, that we cannot but recommend it to the attention of ſuch of our readers as have a taſte for grammatical inquiries. M.

Leſſons for children from two to three years old.—Leſſons for children of three years old.—Lilliputian 4to. 6 d. each. *Johnſon.*—Aſcribed to Mrs Barbauld.—Theſe little volumes are calculated to ſave time; not only by ſimple leſſons, conſiſting chiefly of familiar and ſimple ideas, but by printing them in ſo large a type as to enable children of two or three years old to fix their wandering

wandering eyes ſteadily upon the ſeparate words, which it is ſcarcely poſſible for them to do when letters are ſmall, and the books not well printed. When the leſſons are judiciouſly accommodated, like theſe, to the experience and capacity of children; when the words chiefly ſtand for viſible objects that ſurround the little ſcholars in the nurſery, the parlour, the garden, &c. — they perceive words and ſounds have ſome meaning;—they underſtand what they read;—they find books tell pretty ſtories concerning things of which they have ſome knowledge;—and their little ſmiling faces and dimpled cheeks ſhew their minds are delighted while they read. M.

The Pythian, Nemean, and Iſthmian odes of Pindar, tranſlated into Engliſh verſe; with critical and explanatory remarks: to which are prefixed, obſervations on his life and writings; conjectures on the æra wherein the Grecian games concluded; and an ode to the genius of Pindar. 12 s. boards. *Dodſley.* — The remaining works of Pindar are, fourteen Olympic, twelve Pythian, eleven Nemean, and eight Iſthmian odes. The 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th, 12th, and 14th, of the Olympic, the 1ſt of the Pythian, the 1ſt and 11th of the Nemean, and the 2d of the Iſthmian odes, were tranſlated by Mr Weſt, the other ſix Olympic odes, by an anonymous writer, in 1775: all the reſt are now tranſlated by Mr Greene. The tranſlator is unqueſtionably a man of taſte and learning, poſſeſſed of a lively and vigorous imagination; and his performance is a work of importance: but it would have been more valuable, if, both in his proſe and verſe, he had been content to expreſs himſelf with a natural ſimplicity, and had not introduced ſuch a multiplicity of glaring and inconſiſtent metaphors. C.

Plays and Poetry.

A Trip to Calais; a comedy in three acts, as originally written, and intended for repreſentation, by the late Samuel Foote, Eſq; [37. 413.]. To which is annexed, The Capuchin; as it is performed at the Theatre-Royal in the Haymarket: Altered from the Trip to Calais, by the late Samuel Foote, Eſq; and now publiſhed by Mr Colman. 2 s. 6 d. *Cadell.* — The Trip to Calais having been reviewed in manuſcript by the Lord Chamberlain, received no other animadverſion from his Lordſhip than the *una litura* of the white ſtick, which, like Aaron's rod, ſwallowed up the ſerpent, about to ſpit forth its venom on the Noble female bigamiſt, ſuppoſed to be ſhadowed out in the character of Lady Kitty Crocodile. Theſe ſcenes which prevented the repreſentation on the ſtage, will probably prove the moſt powerful recommendations of the piece in the cloſet. They are heightened with all that ſtrong colouring for which this artiſt had been long remarkable; and their abſence in the Capuchin is partly ſupplied by the introduction of the Reverend perſonage of Dr Viper, an editor of a news-paper. Each of theſe comedies contains poignant ſatire; but neither of them are, in our opinion, equal to our Author's *Devil upon two ſticks*, *Nabob*, and ſome others of his popular pieces. M.

The Taylors. A tragedy for warm weather. In three acts. As it is performed at the Theatre-Royal in the Haymarket. 1 s. *Cadell.* — Introduced to the ſtage and perhaps touched and retouched here and there, by the Haymarket Ariſtophanes, of facetious memory. The parody on the death of Alexander, and ſome other paſſages, breathe the true ſpirit of theatrical burleſque. In ſome other inſtances it is indeed more properly *a tragedy for warm weather;* for it is in thoſe inſtances but a cold performance. M.

Know your own mind: A comedy, performed at the Theatre Royal in Covent-Garden. Written by Arthur Murphy, Eſq. 1 s. 6 d. *Becket* — Although this comedy is founded on the *Irreſolu* of Deſtouches, it is by no means to be accounted a tranſlation, or to be ranked among the ſervile imitations of the French drama. An original vein of Engliſh humour animates the dialogue; and characters of our own growth are happily introduced, and faithfully delineated, particularly thoſe of Miſs Neville and Daſhwould. The laſt indeed is ſaid to have been drawn after the life, and to exhibit the features of the deceaſed Ariſtophanes of the Haymarket. M.

Fugitive poetical pieces, by Mr Jerningham. 1 s 6 d. *Robſon.* — The reader will find that delicacy of expreſſion and ſentiment in theſe pieces which diſtinguiſhes the former publications of this ingenious writer. C.

An epiſtle to the Rt Hon. George Lord Pigot, on the anniverſary of his raiſing the ſiege of Madras. Written during his Lordſhip's confinement. 1 s. *Dodſley.* — This poem contains ſome tolerable lines expreſſive of the author's feelings, as a man and as a friend, on the impriſonment of Lord Pigot. In whatever light that ſingular affair deſerves to be conſidered, a note which we find ſubjoined to this ſhort poem, does credit to his Lordſhip's humanity and reſolution: "When Lord Pigot was ſeized without the gates of Madras, the firſt reflection he made was the apprehenſion of a mutiny among the troops, and the bloodſhed which might enſue; but being aſſured that care had been taken to preſerve the peace of the garriſon, he very quietly permitted the officer to conduct him to St Thomas's Mount. But, three nights after, when the ſame officer came at midnight to remove him to ſome unknown place, his Lordſhip refuſed to go with him: and, addreſſing

ſtreſſing himſelf to the European guard in whoſe cuſtody he was kept, he reminded them of his paſt ſervices, and the office he bore. He called God to witneſs, that he would never truſt himſelf with the traitor who had ſeized his perſon; that, though unarmed, he would reſiſt until death; that his ſoldiers might fix him where he ſtood with their bayonets, but that he would never be forced from that ſpot alive. This intrepid behaviour made a proper impreſſion on the ſoldiery, who betrayed ſuch emotion as alarmed the leaders of this dark enterpriſe, and induced them to decline it." C.

The Project. Dedicated to Dean Tucker. 1 s. *Becket.*

The hint of this witty project is taken from Monteſquieu's notion of the influence of climate upon national character. Our Poet generally applies this principle to the temper and diſpoſition of Britons, but, particularly, to our party-conteſts, and parliamentary debates:

Our atmoſphere to honour leads,
Inſpires the breaſt to hardy deeds:
The heart beats quick; — the ſpirits riſe;
All which our *latitude* ſupplies.
Yet, for extremes ev'n virtue mar,
We ſometimes carry ours too far:
When winter-winds too chilly pierce,
We grow impatient, wild and fierce;
While every ſofter virtue flies,
To gentler climes, and milder ſkies.
To moderate this bold extreme,
Is oft the philoſophic theme;
Senſe, wit, and policy combine;
But ſtill too learnedly refine.
The ſyſtem's plain, if well purſued;
We muſt correct our *latitude.*

How many *Queſtions* have been loſt,
By the houſe meeting in a *froſt?*
The oppoſition flock together,
Like ſtrings of wild-geeſe, in hard weather;
Keen, as the blaſt that chills their blood,
They nip each miniſterial bud:
The tender bloom of *ways and means,*
That *North* with wit and wiſdom ſcreens,
Too oft their adverſe influence feels,
Shrinks from the ſtorm, and half congeals;
That, ev'n in all his bluſhing grace,
Rigby ſcarce thaws them with—his *face.*

To controul the ſtern power of WINTER, the merry Bard propoſes that a 'vaſt Buzaglo' be fixed in the ſenate-houſe; — the deſcription of which, with its mode of operation, and the *management* of the machine by '*a fire-committee,*' are given with a very conſiderable degree of pleaſantry.

The *fuel* to feed this political Buzaglo *,
Nor ſprings from groves nor lurks in mines.—
Combuſtibles for ſtate-affairs,
The preſs more ſpeedily prepares;
The teeming preſs ſhall hither ſcatter
Rheams of inflammatory matter;
Here, "thoughts that glow and words that burn"
To their own element ſhall turn;
But, ſhifted from their author's aims,
Shall ſpread more ſalutary flames.
Almon, by contract, ſhall provide
The libels *vamp'd* for either ſide,
And ſtipulate throughout the ſeaſon
To furniſh proper ſtock of treaſon.
How bright will the Buzaglo glow,
While heaps of *Junius* blaze below?
What ardours will *Plain truth* diſpenſe
Fir'd with a page of *Common ſenſe?*
Yet in a moment 'twill be ſlack'd,
By thruſting in *Dean Tucker's tract*;
Again 'twill kindle in a trice,
Refreſh'd with ſcraps of *Dr Price*;
Now mouldering ſlow with clumſy ſmoke,
While *Johnſon*'s fogs each paſſage choke;
Now hiſs, and ſputter, and beſmear
The houſe with brimſtone of *Sheridan.*

* *Certain newly-invented fire-ſtoves, &c. are called* buzaglos, *from the name of their ingenious inventor.*

Making the moſt of his project, the author humorouſly expatiates on its utility, with regard to *perſons*, and *parties*, with good effect, at leaſt, to the laughter-loving reader. M.

EDINBURGH.

Fifty-two ſermons; on the baptiſmal covenant, the creed, the ten commandments, and other important ſubjects of practical religion; being one for each Sunday in the year. 2 vols. By Samuel Walker, A. B. Curate of Truro. An account of the author is prefixed. Firſt publiſhed in 1763. A new edition. 8 s. boards. *Elliot.*

Obſervations on the hiſtory and character of Moſes. A ſermon preached before the governors of the Orphan-hoſpital, Edinburgh, Aug. 11. 1778. By David Johnſton, Miniſter of North Leith. To which is annexed, An account of the hoſpital from its eſtabliſhment in 1733. 6 d. *Donaldſon* and *Gray.* — From this account it appears that at Lammas, 1778 the hoſpital's ſtock amounted to L 10,560: 7: 7, and its revenue to L 551: 8: 11; and that the total number of children will be at Martinmas next one hundred and ten.

The lawfulneſs of breaking faith with hereticks proved to be an eſtabliſhed doctrine of the church of Rome. In a letter to Mr G. H. By W. A. D. 4 d. *Gray, Drummond, &c.*

Princ. Campbell having in a ſynod-ſermon in 1771 [33. 306.], inſinuated, that "from the reſcripts of Popes, the opinions of approved Divines, and even the practice of Councils, it were eaſy to prove, that it is not contrary to the will of Heaven to lie, betray, or to murder, when the ſuppoſed intereſt of the church requires it;" and Mr H. having, in a pamphlet, intitled, *A deteſtion of*

of the dangerous tendency of a ſermon, &c. [33. 536.], accuſed Dr Campbell of "diabolical calumny" and "damnable detraction," and challenged him to produce any one approved divine of the Roman-Catholic communion, that holds, approves, or even inſinuates the damnable doctrine which he lays to their charge; Mr W. A. D. takes up the gauntlet, and produces what Mr H. calls for.——Among the reſcripts of Popes quoted are theſe.

1. One of Pope Clement VI. ann. 1351, viz. "Clement, Biſhop, &c. To our moſt dear ſon and daughter in Chriſt, the Illuſtrious John and Joan King and Queen of France, greeting, and our Apoſtolic benediction. Your deſires we willingly conſent to, and eſpecially thoſe wherein may God graciouſly give you that peace and repoſe of ſoul you pionſly ſeek after. Hence it is, that we being ready to anſwer your humble requeſt, do, by our apoſtolic authority, grant, by theſe preſents, an indulgence, *for ever hereafter*, to you and your ſucceſſors, that for the time being ſhall be Kings and Queens of France, and to each of you and them, that ſuch confeſſor, regular or ſecular, as you and they ſhall chuſe, may commute for ſuch vows as you have already made, or which by you, or your ſucceſſors, may be hereafter made, vows *ultramarine*, or beyond ſea, (that is, I ſuppoſe, ſuch as reſpect the Holy Land), the bleſſed Apoſtles Peter and Paul, and of chaſtity and continency, only excepted; and alſo, ſuch *oaths* by you taken, and by you and them to be taken in all time coming, that you and they cannot advantageouſly keep, (*quæ commode ſervare non poſſetis*), by other works of piety as to him ſhall ſeem expedient towards God, and for the peace of your and their ſouls." *Dacherii Spicilegium veterum aliquot ſcriptorum, vol.* 4. *p.* 275.

2. One of Gregory IX. viz. "Be it known to all who are under the juriſdiction of thoſe who have openly fallen into hereſy, that they are free from the debt (or obligation) of fidelity, dominion, and every kind of obedience to them, by whatever means or bond (*aliquo pacto*) they are tied to them, and how ſecurely ſoever they may be bound." *Greg. IX. Decret. lib.* 5. *tit.* 7. *cap.* 16.

3. One by Pope Martin V. in a letter to Alexander Duke of Lithuania, recorded in Cochleus's Hiſtory of the Huſſites, viz. "Be aſſured, that thou ſinneſt mortally if thou keep thy faith with heretics."

4. One by Pope Gregory VII. viz. "We, following the ſtatutes of our predeceſſors, do, by our Apoſtolic authority, abſolve all thoſe from their oath of fidelity who are bound to excommunicated perſons; and we by all means prohibit them to keep faith with them until they make ſatisfaction." *Corpus juris Canonici, printed at Antwerp in* 1648.

Among the approved divines whoſe opinions are quoted, are theſe.

1. Martinus Gilbertus, profeſſor of Canon law in the univerſity of Paris ann. 1561, in his arguments and notes on Gregory IX.'s Decretal, viz. "They who are bound to heretics, are freed from all or every kind of obligation to them." And the note upon the words *aliquo pacto* is in theſe terms: "If one is obliged, under a penalty, to pay or perform a certain thing upon a fixed day to them, (that is to heretics); although he does not pay, he incurs not the penalty, (*non incidit in pœnam*). In like manner, this is true, though bound by oath; becauſe it is tacitly underſtood, both in caſe of the promiſe and the oath, that the perſon continues ſuch as it is lawful to communicate with."

2. Simanca, a Romiſh biſhop, who in his *Catholic Inſtitutions, tit.* 46. *De pœnis*, after quoting Gregory's decree, adds, "Whence it follows, or remains, that he with whom a heretic has depoſited any thing, ſhall not be bound, after his hereſy is made manifeſt, to reſtore the pledge, but to give it to the exchequer, if it is demanded." By the Canon law, the goods of a heretic are confiſcated to the public; which accounts for the above extraordinary inference. And then he goes on: "Beſides, governors of forts, and all kinds of vaſſals, are, by the ſame conſtitution freed from the bond of the oath whereby they had promiſed fidelity to their lords or maſters. Moreover, a Catholic wife is not obliged to perform the marriage-contract with a heretical huſband." And elſewhere, viz. par 52. ſpeaking of the odium and puniſhment due to heretics, he ſays, "This belongs to, or is part of it, That faith is not to be kept which is given to them. For if faith is not to be kept with tyrants and pirates, and other public robbers, who kill the body, much leſs with obſtinate heretics, who ſlay the ſoul. For if they are ſafe, (or permitted to live in ſafety), the ſouls of good but weak men will be enſnared by them."——He then brings in this objection, "Ay, but it is a ſad thing to break faith;" and anſwers it thus: "But, as ſaith Marius Salomonius, faith promiſed againſt Chriſt, if it be kept, is verily perfidy. Juſtly therefore (proceeds the *good* biſhop) were ſome heretics burnt by the moſt ſolemn judgement of the council of Conſtance, although they had been promiſed ſecurity. And St Thomas alſo is of opinion, that a Catholic might deliver over an intractable heretic to the judges, notwithſtanding that he had pledged his faith to him, and even confirmed it by the ſolemnity of an oath."—Par 53. he ſays, "There ought to be no peace or commerce between Catholics and Heretics; nor faith kept with them, though confirmed by oath, as being inconſiſtent with the public good, and the ſalvation of ſouls."—And par. 74. he ſays, that from the words of "the ſame Gregorian conſtitution

conſtitution it is manifeſt, that a heretic forfeits his title to all kinds of dominion whatſoever; natural over his children, who by his hereſy become their own maſters; civil over their ſlaves, who are thereby ſet at liberty; and political over their ſubjects, who are no longer obliged to obey him."

As to the practice of councils, thoſe of Conſtance and Trent are appealed to.—Concerning the former, our author alledges, that Mr H would make the Emperor's paſſport to Huſs to import no more than to protect him till he ſhould reach the council [33. 537.]; whereas various authors expreſsly aſſert, that he was not only to go in ſafety to the council, but to return from it: "Aller, s'arreter, demeurer, et *retourner*," ſays L'Enfant, to whom Mr H. appeals; "Venir librement, et d'en *revenir*," ſays Dupin; and, "Tranſire, ſtare, morari, et *redire*, libere permittatis," ſays Vanderhardt.

In anſwer to an allegation of Mr H. That "the council gave Huſs no promiſe, and conſequently could not be guilty of breach of faith" [33. 537.]; our author ſays, "The council was bound by virtue of the Emperor's promiſe; they could not violate the protection given by his ſafe-conduct, without a manifeſt breach of the law of God and nations. Had the council meant to diſcourage this damnable tenet, That faith is not to be kept at all times, or that truth may be violated on any pretence whatever, they would not have delivered Huſs over to the ſecular arm, that being the ſignal for his death; but, the moment they condemned his errors, and excommunicated his perſon, they would have warned the ſecular powers not to infringe his protection."

Our author ſays, that the council, after decreeing, that heretics may "be puniſhed if they refuſe to revoke their errors," adds, "even though they ſhould have come to the place where they are to be judged, only upon the faith of a ſafe-conduct, and without which they would not have come thither." And he accuſes Mr H. of mutilating this decree, by inſerting, in place of the words juſt now recited, "even though they ſhould not have come thither," [33. 538]: thus making the council deliver no opinion about the lawfulneſs of puniſhing heretics who have a ſafe-conduct, but barely, that the council might proceed to judge and puniſh heretics although they made not their appearance at the bar."

The oth council mentioned, that of Trent, "decrees, (Seſſ 25 cap 20), That the ſacred canons, all the general councils, and likewiſe the other apoſtolical ſanctions, which are published, or ſet forth, in favour of eccleſiaſtical perſons, the liberty of the church, and againſt the violators of it, (all which by this preſent decree is enacted anew), be exactly obſerved by all perſons." *Pallavicino's Hiſtory of the council of Trent, part* 3. *p* 308.—"Now (ſays our author) ſeeing not only the ſacred canons, but the apoſtolical ſanctions againſt violators of the liberty of the church, are renewed and confirmed by this council, among theſe, I apprehend, muſt be included, the Popes decretals againſt heretics, who are of all others the greateſt violators both of the faith and liberty of the church; but particularly the decree of the council of Conſtance anent Huſs, *muſt be* included."

We have taken only the Engliſh, but our author gives likewiſe the Latin of the reſcripts, &c.

Our author, as he tells, propoſed a meeting with his antagoniſt in the Advocates library, at which he undertook to prove, to the ſatisfaction of three or four perſons of learning and integrity mutually choſen, by clear, complete, and deciſive pieces of evidence, that though the lawfulneſs of breaking faith with hereties is now confeſſed by Papiſts to be a damnable and impious tenet, it is notwithſtanding the avowed doctrine of the church of Rome: but this Mr H. declined, ſaying, he would publiſh his anſwer.

A diſſolvent for the ſtone.

I Had for ſome years been afflicted with the uſual ſymptoms of the ſtone in the bladder, when accidentally meeting with Dr Lobb's treatiſe of Diſſolvents for the Stone and Gravel, I was induced on his recommendation to try the uſe of Bergamot pears, and eat a dozen or more every day, with the rind. In leſs than a week I obſerved a large red flake in my urine, which, on a ſlight touch, crumbled into the fineſt powder; and this was the caſe for ſeveral ſucceeding days. It is ten years ſince I made the experiment, and I have been quite free from all complaints of that kind ever ſince. The pears I eat were of the ſmall ſort, and full of knots.

Gent. Mag. BENEVOLUS.

How to know when a ſhip is near a coaſt.

SEA-water will be found lighter, or of leſs gravity, near a coaſt, than at a greater diſtance from it, becauſe not ſo ſalt. This is particularly the caſe on the coaſt of America, on account of the large and numerous rivers which diſcharge themſelves into the main. Wherefore a captain, with a little philoſophical knowledge, and an hydrometer, might in the darkeſt night tell when he was approaching the coaſt, by trying the gravity of the water.

Gent. Mag. ACADEMICUS.

WIT, in imitation of Lord Rochester.

WIT! that canst Artic and Antarctic join,
That find'st e'en Wisdom crooked by thy line,
What schoolman in an age thy myst'ry could define?

Like atoms fabled to result from chance,
Thou art inclin'd obliquely to advance,
But order, beauty, spring from thy eccentric dance.

Who least possess thee still affect thee most,
Dazzling coquette! an universal toast!
Scorn'd by the dull alone, yet ev'ry coxcomb's boast.

Cits imposition oft assumes thy name,
Low ribaldry that wounds the chaste with shame,
Nay, text-men blindly think to stumble on thy fame.

Hard words the doctor gives us for his fee,
Pert macaronies con smart repartee,
Thus they project to hide a dismal void of thee.

Hist'ry's antithesis! of books the soul!
Guide-star to critics who o'er authors roll,
Yet from their horrid cant more distant than the Pole.

Wine gives thee wings to leave the sordid earth,
From woman's anger oft thou tak'st thy birth,
Indebted much to fools, morose, alert for mirth.

Who roll in coaches, and once roll'd the dung,
A brood from insolence and foulness sprung,
Rich villains! ever found thou hadst a pliant tongue.

Grave statesmen for a farce the council quit,
Learn'd theologues too mingle in the pit,
And, feasted at a play, pay homage due to wit.

Thy chymic skill can virtue draw from weeds,
Tho' smooth, diversified thy style proceeds,
Tautology, thy scorn, belongs to parchment-deeds.

Thy foes receive thy smile, thy friends thy sting,
Thou dangerous toy, yet advantageous thing,
'Tis thou that canst ungild a slave-enscepter'd king.

Thy theme, so copious, pleasing, and sublime,
Hath unawares betray'd me to a crime,
Daring to picture thee in leaden-footed rhyme.

Oh! wouldst thou lash to sense each paltry Muse,
Professmen might venture poems to peruse,
And pastry-cooks no more should epic verse abuse.

Adm. Keppel's Letter versified. [387.]

SIR,

BY the message I sent you before, it appears,
We were all in high spirits, pursuing *Monsieurs*;
From that time to this, I've been trying to *close*,
But the *French* seem'd so *cautious* of coming to blows,
That with all my fine *tacking*, I scarce could get near,
To *bring up my van with their centre and rear!*
You must know, with those fellows a notion prevails,
That a ship cannot fight without rigging and sails;
To dismast was their *object*, so to it they fell,
And in truth to some tune, for they pepper'd us well;
So that I could scarce lead, and my ships could scarce follow,
(Which means in plain *English*, they beat us all hollow).
Having done what they lik'd *at the close of the day*,
They again *form'd their fleet*, and stole silent away.
When I found in the evening they wish'd to retire,
I allow'd them to do it, and chose not to fire;
For I hop'd in the morning they'd *handsomely* fight,
So I thought 'twould be cruel to beat them that night.
But, lo! in the morning the birds were all flown,
Our masts were all split, and our rigging was gone.
So we deem'd it most prudent to let them alone.
We have beat them, you see, and to make it quite plain,
I have sent you a list of the wounded and slain!
I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A Poetical Paraphrase of the Supplement to the Gazette of France. [444.]

THE *weather*, which kept us in harbour past doubt,
Clearing up on a sudden, at length we *slipt out*;
And saw, being West-by-North-West of Ushant,
As we *guess*—(tho' prime sailors, be *certain* we can't),
A *number of sails*, which soon tacking, to make us,
Egad, *we* tack'd too,—that they might not *o'ertake* us:
We crouded much sail, and tho' stormy, 'twas right,
For why—to prevent *a surprise in the night.*
Aurora now lifting her head from gold pillows,
Shew'd the *vessels premis'd* dancing over the billows:
To learn *what they were* was no longer neglected,
For none of us knew—tho' 'tis plain we *suspected*:
So our Gen'ral came forward to see if he knew 'em;
But first sent a frigate *more closely* to view 'em;
And as soon as he found it was nothing but Keppel,
He determin'd on Victʼry directly to grapple;—

But ſtill to preſerve the advantage of *wind*,
And keep (as is uſual) the Engliſh *behind*,
We *manœuvred* three days, all their views to eclipſe,
Who fain wou'd have taken the *wind*,—and *our ſhips*.
But ſeeing the foe, who remain'd at a diſtance,
So *well had we fail'd*, by our Gen'ral's aſſiſtance,
Still preſſing to fight us, in ſpite of the weather,
At length 'twas determin'd to lead 'em no further,
For the wind had now chang'd,—and *might* leave us *together!*
So tacking, and ſtatting with like preparation,
Each ſhip, with *much caution*, mov'd on to her ſtation.
Poor Keppel, 'twas ſaid, ſhew'd ſome decent intention,
But *our* ſkill and brav'ry were paſt comprehenſion:
Our movements the enemy ne'er could defeat;
For when they came up, *we* cou'd always—*retreat*:
In ſhort, with much eaſe, the whole navy of Britain
By our moſt noble Count was *ſurpriſingly* beaten.
We *purſu'd*,—but ſo ſwift was the enemy's *flight*,
They were ev'ry ſhip of 'em ſoon *out of ſight*:—
No wonder;—for, by our *manœuvring* about,
Our right gallant Count had *got out* of *their route*,
And when he ſuppos'd us all far from Uſhant,
As the devil would have it, we popt plump upon't!—
A thing which might eaſily happen, d'ye ſee, as
The *fight* had a little *confus'd his ideas*:
And ſince ſo near Breſt, why he could not but chooſe,
To call in himſelf—juſt to leave 'em the news;
Nay, tho' we all miſs'd by that means *the parſnip*,
We can ſhew we had *very good reaſon* to do't;
And our enemies maſts being all ſhot away,
We can take ev'ry ſhip of 'em—*ſome other day*.
For our *Iſſues*,—at preſent, the public can't ſee 'em,—
But for *what we have* SAV'D—we are ſinging *Te Deum*.

Edin. Aug. 15. W. W.

A SONG, which concludes Mr WOODS's VOLUNTEERS [206.], *lately performed on York theatre.*

The CAPTAIN ſings,

NOble is the ſoldier's calling—
Prompt to do the injur'd right;
Never from his duty falling,
In the battle's bloody fight:—
Of the weak a kind protector
From Oppreſſion's heavy hand;
Of each foe a bold corrector—
Guardian of his native land!

JENNY.

Youths who wou'd be thought deſerving
Of our ſex's beſt regard,
If our ſmiles are worth preſerving,
For our freedom draw the ſword!
Woman's choiceſt right defending,
Virtue ſhall your worth approve:
And, the roſe and laurel blending,
Honour crown with faithful love.

FANNY.

Higher ſtill the joys rewarding
Whom in arms his daring ſhews,—
All a nation's voice recording
Manly deeds againſt her foes:—
Safety from his ſtrength deriving,
Every hill and grove ſhall ſmile;
Friendſhip, Love, and Glory ſtriving
Which ſhall beſt reward his toil.

The CAPTAIN.

While the ſoldier's brave endeavour
Honours ſuch as theſe purſue,
Can it be that *France* ſhall ever
FREEDOM and HER ISLE ſubdue?—
Young and old, together preſſing,
Rich and poor prepare for fight;
And, to ſave a common bleſſing,
One and all in arms unite!——

Epitaph on Mr GRAY, *in Weſtminſter-Abbey.*

NO more the Grecian Muſe unrivall'd reigns,
To Britain let the nations homage pay,
She boaſts a Homer's fire in Milton's ſtrains,
A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of *Gray*.

INSCRIPTION on an obeliſk in the front of Lord AMHERST's *ſeat at Riverhead near Sevenoaks in Kent.*

To commemorate the providential and happy meeting of three brothers, on this their paternal ground, on the 25th of January 1764, after a ſix-years glorious war, in which the three were ſucceſsfully engaged in various climes, ſeaſons, and ſervices.

Louiſburgh ſurrendered, and ſix French battalions made priſoners of war, the 26th of July 1758.—Fort du Queſne taken poſſeſſion of the 24th of November 1758.—Niagara ſurrendered the 25th of July 1759.—Ticonderoga taken poſſeſſion of the 26th of July 1759.—Crown-Point taken poſſeſſion of the 4th of Auguſt 1759.—Quebec capitulated the 18th of September 1759.—Fort Levi ſurrendered the 25th of Auguſt 1760.—Iſle aux Noix abandoned the 28th of Auguſt 1760.—Montreal ſurrendered, and with it all Canada, and ten French battalions laid down their arms, the 28th of September 1760.—St John's, Newfoundland, retaken the 18th of September 1762.

Dedicated to that moſt able ſtateſman, during whoſe adminiſtration Cape Breton and Canada were conquered, and from whoſe influence the Britiſh arms derived a degree of luſtre unparalleled in paſt ages.

III.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY. [441.]

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated, July 9. 1778, to the Lord Vifc. Weymouth, by Sir Robert Ainſlie, his Majeſty's ambaſſador at Conſtantinople.

" Previous to the 16th of laſt month, ſome ſlight ſhocks of earthquakes had been felt here, and on the evening of that day, an exceeding ſtrong one happened; however happily without producing any miſchief: but the ſhocks continued, from time to time, daily, till the 3d inſtant, when at half an hour after two in the morning a moſt violent one happened, which damaged, more or leſs, a great number of buildings in the town, and threw down a Turkiſh moſque, where ſeveral people were killed. The conſternation and terror this occaſioned induced a great part of the inhabitants to retire to the neighbouring villages, gardens, &c. for ſafety. The next morning, amidſt the repeated ſhocks of earthquakes, at three o'clock we had the diſmal proſpect of a moſt dreadful and extenſive fire, which began in the Armenian quarter of the town, almoſt oppoſite the French conſul's houſe, which being aſſiſted by a ſtrong northerly wind, and little water attainable, upon account of the pipes being broke, and choked up with earth, in conſequence of the earthquakes, and the people diſcouraged from giving aſſiſtance, by the ſtrong ſhocks, which threw down damaged houſes, and killed many, occaſioned the fire to burn with moſt incredible fury for near twenty-four hours, conſuming, it is calculated, near one third of the city; which has occaſioned a moſt melancholy ſcene of miſery and deſolation. The Greek nation has ſuffered an immenſe loſs of property; Armenian Jews and Turks are very great ſufferers; and this city may be ſaid almoſt totally ruined: the conſequences in all reſpects will be long and ſeverely felt. A great part of the ſtreet inhabited by the Europeans has been deſtroyed, quite from the cuſtom-houſe, where the European merchandiſe is landed, to near the Capuchin convent. It is now hoped that we ſhall be ſoon free from the alarming apprehenſions of the earthquakes, as few have been felt within theſe three days paſt, and we are informed from a Dutch captain who was off one of the iſlands of Nourla, (about eighteen miles from Smyrna), that a ſtrong ſhock, felt here on the 5th, at near three in the morning, had occaſioned a conſiderable opening of the earth, oppoſite to where he lay at anchor, and that he apprehended his ſhip to be damaged from the violence of the ſhock; and perceiving the fire at Smyrna, it induced him to diſpatch his boat hither for information, upon a ſuppoſition that the city had been thrown down by the earthquake, and was productive of the fire. This circumſtance may probably contribute to our ſafety, in having formed a vent to expel the inflammatory exhalations.—It is confidently aſſured, that the fire was occaſioned by incendiaries, five or ſix Jews; one was hanged, and another thrown into the fire. Other attempts, it is ſaid, have been made to renew this dreadful calamity." *Lond. gaz.*

" *Smyrna, July* 29. In the midſt of our diſaſters, ariſing from earthquakes and conflagrations, the plague, imported in a Venetian veſſel from Conſtantinople, hath added to our conſternation. She loſt three men in her paſſage, two ſince her arrival, and three, who have been ſince infected, are admitted into the hoſpital of Italian Recollects."

GERMANY. [443.]

" *Vienna, Aug.* 29. Lt-Gen. Count Wurmſer, being informed, that the Pruſſian army had quitted their incampment near Liebenthal on the 25th, and were going to quit that behind Keule, immediately made the neceſſary diſpoſitions, not only to ſtop the enemy's march, but to attack them if circumſtances permitted; which he did in front with the regiment of Barco huſſars, and the diviſion of thoſe of Szekler, the diviſion of Wurmſer being detached to the left. In the beginning of this rencounter the advantage ſeemed doubtful; the cavalry fired ſo furiouſly that one would have thought it was a corps of infantry; the battle was very obſtinate, particularly in the wood behind Burgerſdorf, where our infantry not only ſuſtained a heavy cannonading from the enemy, but the continued fire of their ſmall arms: notwithſtanding which, Gen. Wurmſer, having brought up his cannon, obliged the enemy to retire on this ſide of the defile behind Rohenitz, where the General took them in flank, and cannonaded them in front; and perceiving the march the enemy were about to make by that defile, he attacked them with ſmall arms and cannon at once, which entirely diſconcerted

certed the enemy's cavalry, and obliged them to retire. The courage of our troops on this occaſion cannot be ſufficiently praiſed. Gen. Wurmſer purſued the cavalry quite to the infantry, which cannonaded and fired upon him inceſſantly; notwithſtanding which he purſued them to a little hill before Trautenau, where perceiving a detachment coming out of another camp, to ſave the ammunition and baggage which the enemy had left in the defiles, Count Wurmſer ordered a retreat to be ſounded, and returned to his poſt in the greateſt order, and without being hindered by the enemy. We do not know what number of priſoners our troops have taken, but it muſt be conſiderable, as well as the killed and wounded."

"*Dreſden, Sept.* 9. On the 27th of laſt month an affair happened, which at firſt gave hopes of a deciſive engagement. A number of waggons were ſent from Frautenaw to the Pruſſian camp, containing money and proviſions. The Emperor having advice thereof, detached Gen. Wurmſer with 5000 cavalry and 3000 infantry to intercept the ſaid convoy. But the Auſtrians, finding it ſtrongly eſcorted, did not for ſome time venture an attack: at laſt a corps of light dragoons fell upon the Pruſſian van, conſiſting of the regiment of the Prince of Pruſſia, and one battalion of the regiment of Erlach: but were vigorouſly repulſed with conſiderable loſs. The Pruſſians had alſo ſeveral killed and wounded, and have taken about 100 Auſtrians priſoners, and the ſaid convoy arrived ſafe in his Pruſſian Majeſty's camp. — Gen. Laudohn is retired as far as Brandeiſe, where he has taken poſt to cover the city of Prague. This General continues in a bad ſtate of health, and on the 1ſt inſt. was ſo bad, that he ſent a meſſage to Prince Henry of Pruſſia, requeſting a free paſſage for a phyſician from Zittau, from whom he had formerly received ſome relief; which requeſt was immediately granted, and the ſaid phyſician was accordingly eſcorted through the Pruſſian army."

"*Ratiſbon, Sept.* 10. The Marquis de Bombelles, miniſter-plenipotentiary from the court of Verſailles here, has delivered a formal declaration to the general aſſembly of the diet, purporting, "That the King his maſter was firmly reſolved ſtrictly to obſerve all treaties now ſubſiſting between his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the Germanic body, eſpecially as far as might concern him as a guarantee of the treaty of Weſtphalia, concluded in the year 1648; and that at all times he would be ready to lend his aſſiſtance, if duly required, in ſupport of the ſaid treaty: and that the aforeſaid treaties between his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the Germanic body in general, had been laid down as the foundation to the treaty of alliance between France and the Houſe of Auſtria, concluded on the firſt of May 1756, which is yet ſubſiſting, and that all the articles concerning the guarantee of the ſaid treaty of Weſtphalia in 1648, were therein reſerved the ſame as if they had been inſerted word for word."—This declaration was received very indifferently by the miniſters from the court of Vienna, and expreſſes were immediately forwarded to the ſaid court, as well as to Berlin and to other courts, with copies of the ſaid declaration; which cauſes conſiderable ſpeculations among our politicians, as it was always ſuppoſed that France would remain ſilent, and leave the Houſe of Auſtria uncontrolled in its uſurpation of Bavaria."

United Provinces. [314.]

The directors of the Batavian ſociety of Experimental Philoſophy at Rotterdam, having turned their thoughts to the improvement of a ſteam-engine for draining thoſe diſtricts of the Netherlands which lie lower than the level of the ſea, and having cauſed ſuch an engine to be erected, the pumps of which have been found too weak to ſuſtain the power applied; they therefore propoſed, two or three months ago, a premium of a gold medal, value thirty ducats, for the ſolution of the following queſtion:

"What is the beſt apparatus which, when annexed to a ſteam-engine, is capable, without danger of being diſordered in the courſe of ſome months, of raiſing water to all heights under five feet, the quantity of water augmenting as the heights leſſen, and which quantity ſhall be anſwerable to the known power of the engine:"

The candidates are to regulate the apparatus they offer to a cylinder of fifty-two Engliſh inches diameter, and of a ſeven-feet ſtroke; and may have farther information by applying to Mr Leinder, conſulting member of the above ſociety.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 16. John Stuart, Esq; eldest son of Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bt, to Miss Coutts, only daughter of the late James Coutts, Esq; of Hampton, formerly member for Edinburgh.

18. At Air, Willliam Crawford, Esq; of Doonside, to Miss Jane Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, Esq; of Wellwood.

22. Colonel Harcourt, only brother of the present Earl, lately arrived from America [39. 141.] to Mrs Lockhart, daughter of the Rev. Dr Danby, and relict of Thomas Lockhart, Esq; of Craighouse. [34. 398.;—37. 463.]

22. At Rothiemurchus, Ewen Cameron of Gleneves, Esq; to Miss Helen Grant, eldest daughter of Patrick Grant, Esq; of Glenmorison.

23. At Edinburgh, Archibald Ogilvy, Esq; of Inchmartine, to Miss Elisabeth Morison, eldest daughter of James Morison, Esq; younger of Naughton.

24. At Inchbrakie, Perthshire, William Græme, Esq; advocate, younger of Orchil, to Mrs Campbell, widow of James Campbell, Esq; of Monzie, and daughter of Patrick Græme, Esq; of Inchbrakie. [39. 455.]

BIRTHS.

Sept. 6. At London, the Duchess of Chandos, of a daughter. *P. S.* The child died Oct. 10.

7. At London, the Lady of Lord Viscount Townshend, of a son.

7. At Meadowbank, Mrs Shairp younger of Houston, of a son.

14. At Pennycuick, a labourer's wife, of four children, two boys and two girls, all likely to live.

15. Mrs Boswell, wife of James Boswell, Esq; younger of Auchinleck, of a son.

22. At Culross Abbey, the Countess of Dundonald, of a son.

25. At London, the Countess of Suffolk, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

July 2. At New York, in the 37th year of her age, Mrs Anne Grant, spouse of John Grant, Esq; commissary of the royal artillery, and daughter of Dr John Campbell, a celebrated writer.

10 At New York, Capt. William Stone Montgomery, late of the 9th regiment of foot.

In Italy the only son of Lord Farnham.

Sept. 2. At Fountainbridge, near Edinburgh, Mrs Anne Hamilton, spouse to Mr Edward Broughton, accountant of excise.

3. In the workhouse of St Margaret, London, a woman aged 118 years.

4. At Southampton, Lord William Campbell, third son of the late Duke of Argyle, and brother of the present Duke. His Lordship was Governor of South Carolina, but was obliged to retire on board a king's ship in September 1775. He served as a volunteer in the fleet under Sir Peter Parker in the attack of Charlestown June 28. 1776, where he received a contusion [38. 430.]; and he arrived at London in December that year. His Lordship married Miss Izard, of South Carolina; by whom he has left issue, a son, and two daughters. [38. 667.]

8. Mr Robert Fleming printer in Edinburgh.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Christian Hepburn, relict of Charles Ayton-Douglas of Kinglassie, Esq;

At Harwich, aged 96, Capt. Thomas Forbes, an officer in the royal navy.

12. At Kilmarnock, Mr William Wilson, merchant in that place.

13. At Arbroath, Mrs Margaret Fotheringham, relict of John Oachterlony, Esq; of Guynd.

14. At Edinburgh, in an advanced age, Elisabeth Countess-dowager of Balcarras. This lady was widow of an elder brother of the last-deceased Earl of Balcarras, and was sister of David Scott, Esq; of Scotstarvet.

17. At his seat of Monymusk, Aberdeenshire, in an advanced age, Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Bt. Succeeded by his only son Capt. Archibald Grant, formerly in the service of the East-India company.

17. At Chesterfield-house, London, Melusina de Schulenberg, Countess of Walsingham, Baronness Aldborough, and dowager of the Earl of Chesterfield [35. 166.]. This lady was daughter of K. George I. and Melusina Erengart de Schulenberg, Duchess of Kendal in England, and Munster in Ireland. She was named *Melusina*. April 10 1722, she was created a peeress in her own right, by the title of *Countess of Walsingham*, and *Lady Aldborough*, being then about seventeen years old. She was afterwards married to the late Philip Dormer Stanhope Earl of Chesterfield. At the death of K. George I. among his legacies, he bequeathed 80,000 l. to his daughter Melusina, which was specified in three wills of equal date and tenor, all signed by his Majesty. One copy was delivered to the Archbishop of York (Lord High Almoner), another to the Lord Chancellor, and the third fell into the hands of the Prince of Wales. After the demise of George I. his successor was overpersuaded by Sir Robert Walpole not to pay any legacies: and the Archbishop and Chancellor were easily prevailed with to give up the wills, that no copy remained but that in the possession of the King, and that was never registered in the prerogative-court. Notwithstanding all this care, the legacy came to the knowledge of the

Earl

Earl of Chesterfield; who claimed it in right of his wife; but received several evasive answers, and was told there was no will. The Earl, on this, filed a bill in chancery against his Majesty, to oblige him to produce the will supposed to be in his possession, or declare in his answer, on honour, no such will existed; and served him himself with a chancery-subpœna. The King sent for the Chancellor; who told him there was no remedy to avoid putting in an answer; and the money was paid to the Earl of Chesterfield.

At Dunnington in Warwickshire, Mr Wall, in the 107th year of his age, late an opulent farmer. He could converse well, his memory was very strong and clear, he was able till within these few years to make hay, and he retained his senses to the last.

19. At London, Mr Ravensworth, a pawnbroker, of a putrid fever and sore throat. Next day his wife and child died within a few hours of each other, of the same disorder.

24. At Bath, the Countess-dowager of Lauderdale, mother of the present Earl, and only daughter of James Earl of Findlater and Seafield, the last Chancellor of Scotland.

27. At Air, Miss Anne Cunningham, daughter of Sir William Cunningham, of Robertland, Bt.

At Rumsey in Hants, Mr Cordelon, a native of France, aged 104 years.

At her seat near Canterbury the Countess of Thanet.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

Sept. 26. to present the Rev. John Scotland to the church and parish of Linlithgow, in the presbytery and county of Linlithgow. [277.]

— 29. to constitute and appoint Edward Hooper, Henry Pelham, Esqrs, Sir John Frederick, Sir William Musgrave, Bts, James Jefferys, Thomas Boone, Welbore Ellis Agar, William Hey, Esqs, together with Thomas Allan, Esq; in the room of Corbyn Morris, Esq; to be Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs within England.

— 29. to appoint Mr William Fraser, writer at Inverness, to be Commissary of the Commissariot of Inverness, vacant by the death of Mr Charles Fraser.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Oct. 16. 1778.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	18s. 6d.	17s. 4d.	16s. 0d.
Bear,	14s. 6d.	13s. 8d.	12s. 6d.
Oats,	13s. 6d.	12s. 3d.	11s. 6d.
Pease,	10s. 6d.	9s. 4d.	8s. 0d.

Edinburgh, Oct. 20. Oat-meal, 10 d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 7 d. Pease-meal, 7 d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in September 1778.

Males 19, Females 27 } 46. Increased 3.

Age.			No	Diseases.	No
Under		2	15	Aged ——	5
Between	2 &	5	6	Asthma ——	2
	5 &	10	4	Bowelhive ——	1
	10 &	20	3	Consumption ——	10
	20 &	30	2	Fever ——	8
	30 &	40	2	Inflammation ——	1
	40 &	50	2	Mortification in the head	1
	50 &	60	4	Small pox ——	10
	60 &	70	5	Stillborn ——	4
	70 &	80	2	Teething ——	4
	80 &	90	1		
	90 &	100	0		

PRICES of STOCKS.

	Sept. 14. 1778.	Sept. 28. 1778.
Bank Stock,	115 a 114 3 4ths	114 1 half a 3 8ths
3 per Ct. Bk. red.	shut	shut
3 per cent Cons.	64 1 half a 3 4ths a 5 8ths	64 5 8ths a 3 4ths
Ditto 1726,	—	—
3 1 half per cent. 1758,	64 5 8ths a 3 4ths	65 1 8th
4 per cent. Cons.	shut	—
Ditto New 1777,	shut	—
Long Annuities,	19 3 8ths	—
Short ditto. 1777,	—	—
Ditto 1778,	13 3 8ths	13 3 8ths a 7-16ths
India Stock,	—	—
India Ann.	—	—
Ditto Bonds,	46 s. a 48 s. pr.	—
South Sea Stock,	—	—
Old Ann.	64.	—
New Ann.		—
3 per cent. 1751,	—	—
New Navy,	6 3 8ths dise.	6 3 8ths dise.
Lot. Tickets,	14 l. 19 s. 6 d.	15 l. 3 s. a 3 s. 6 d.
Scrip.	—	—
Omnium,	—	—